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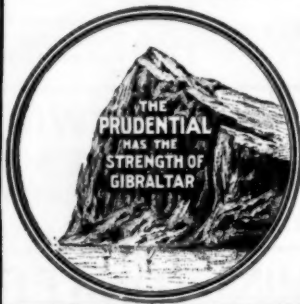
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Mr. Crammond Kennedy, who became known to fame early in life as "the boy preacher," still retains his fondness for sermonizing, his present text being the misdoings of our Army in the Philippines. His latest discourse from this text appears in a recent number of the Evening Post whose columns are always open to any statement from any source that reflects upon the Army. Mr. Kennedy is greatly distressed by what he describes as "the frequency of atrocious crimes against the persons of Filipino men and women by our soldiers." He culls from the record of court-martial cases published by the Senate as evidence of the correctness of his statement as to such frequency. Analyzing this record we find that in two years and a half, from October, 1898, to April, 1901, inclusive, there were in the Philippines ten victims of rape, six cases of murder, five of manslaughter, four of arson, thirteen of felonious assault, ten of burglary, forty-eight of robbery and seven of larceny, besides thirteen unsuccessful attempts at raping. This is a sorry record, we admit, but considering that during the thirty months named we had in the neighborhood of 100,000 men in the field, this is an average of four serious crimes a month, which does not appear to be an alarming display of criminal instinct, especially among a class of men fresh from civil life and not yet fully under the control of Army discipline. Of minor offenses, such as petty larceny, simple assault, and disorderly conduct, there was an average of seven a month. This is about one offender each month to eight thousand men. The records of the criminal courts in any of our great cities make a showing which, compared with this, gives excellent proof of the controlling influence of Army discipline. A large proportion of the offenses are of the most trivial character. In eighty of the one hundred and three cases of petty larceny reported the amount involved was five dollars gold or less, and in twenty-nine of them less than one dollar. The assaults, not felonious, seventy-seven in all, were generally of the most trivial character, and these thirty-six cases of disorderly conduct are nothing more than the boisterousness of young fellows on a lark. After culling from the list of offences some of the most serious cases of crime Rev. Kennedy says: "These, as I have said, are but a few of hundreds of similar crimes committed by our soldiers in the Philippines, attested by the records of courts-martial, and, in many cases, so inadequately punished as to justify the strictures which we have cited from the reviewing authorities." This is a deliberate misrepresentation of the facts of which we give synopsis, wholly unworthy of a gentleman who has enjoyed the benefits of a religious education.

In the signing on June 28 of the treaty continuing the alliance among Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy, there is little doubt that France has witnessed the disappearance of a hope which, with or without reason, she has earnestly cherished ever since the Franco-Italian naval fetes at Toulon in 1901. Those fetes were construed by French enthusiasts at that time as signifying the entire elimination of friction between France and Italy, and that consummation, it was further declared, would be followed by Italy's refusal to renew the Triple Alliance. All of this sanguine prophecy on the part of France was recognized by sane observers as a mere bit of national self-deception. The formation of the Franco-Russian alliance made the renewal of the Triple Alliance inevitable. The dissolution of the tripartite agreement in the face of the dual agreement would have disturbed the equilibrium of Europe. The compact between France and Russia has introduced a new factor into Continental politics against which no single Power could hope to contend successfully, and while the Triple Alliance is incongruous it represents about the only possible combina-

tion of force capable of maintaining the balance of international peace. What is now the Triple Alliance had its origin in an alliance formed by Germany and Austria-Hungary in 1879. Italy became a party to the compact in 1887 and the treaty signed then has been continued by the agreement of June 28, which provides for joint action in case any one of these countries, contrary to the hope and wish of the contracting parties, be attacked by Russia. The principal benefits of the Triple Alliance, even if wholly negative, have fallen to Germany. It has safeguarded her against any attempt by France to reclaim her lost provinces of Alsace-Lorraine, and thus made possible a marvellous development of German trade and industry. On the other hand the heaviest burden imposed by the alliance has fallen upon Italy, whom it has forced to excessive taxation for the maintenance of an army and navy out of all proportion to her legitimate importance among nations. And yet Italy, even if so disposed, would probably fear to withdraw from the Triple Alliance. To do so would compel her to form new alliances which she could not make with any first-class Power except by provoking new enemies. Her one secure refuge would be in a combination with England—her best friend in Europe—but that would expose her to the immediate displeasure of both France and Germany and perhaps of Russia. She appears to have acted wisely therefore in resolving to bear the ills she has rather than fly to others she knows not of.

While the Philippine bill as finally enacted by both branches of Congress is in the nature of a compromise between the two houses, the measure as an entirety is eminently creditable and just to all interests. Instead of providing for the immediate election of a Filipino legislature as originally proposed, it stipulates that the legislature shall not be chosen until a census of the islands has been taken and after a state of general peace and good order shall have prevailed for two years. The legislature, when it comes into being, is empowered to elect two delegates to represent the islands in Washington. The individual rights of the Filipinos are clearly defined in a bill of rights which guarantees ample protection from unjust laws, bonds are authorized to provide funds for the purchase of the friars' lands, and it is stipulated that those lands shall be opened to settlers on terms similar to those of the American Homestead Act. The act imposes stringent restrictions upon corporations and makes liberal provisions for river and harbor improvement. The provision of the Senate bill establishing a silver standard for the Philippines and that of the House bill establishing the gold standard are both omitted from the amended measure and so are the various schemes for a banking system, thus leaving the whole project of currency and banking to be dealt with in the light of further experience. The promise of a native legislature after there shall have been two years of peace and order places the Filipinos on probation, with a pledge of virtual autonomy at the end of that period, while the postponement of the money question is an assurance that the fiscal system of the islands shall be adjusted to the needs of the people as shown by their business progress. It is to be noted that the provisions of this bill are not mandatory but advisory and discretionary. The ultimate authority still remains in the hands of the President to be exercised by him through the Philippine Commission and the military administration. Strictly speaking the bill is an affirmation and an enlargement of the voluntary pledges already made to the Filipinos by the United States. Its immediate effect should, and we believe, will be to stimulate the islanders to renewed effort to qualify themselves for the privileges of representative government.

Tabular reports are published by Engineering, which establish beyond any question, in the opinion of our English contemporary, the fact that armor plate manufactured according to the latest process, including cementation and subsequent hardening by chilling the face, has been defeated by modern guns and projectiles. A 6-inch plate and one of 12 inches in thickness have been attacked by the Vickers 6-inch and 7.5 caliber guns, with Johnson cap-shells, and on each occasion when these projectiles were used the plate has been completely perforated; apart from the destructive power of the high explosives admitted in these shells into the interior of a ship through armor-plating, there is the equally disastrous effect of having the hitherto invulnerable water-line plating open to the sea. The ship's crew, the mechanism protected by the armor, and the buoyancy of the vessel, are consequently endangered, and that too by the attack of guns moderate in size and weight and in power, because it is clear that weapons of higher caliber—9.2-inch and 12-inch—are proportionately more powerful. Commenting on the experiments which are in a line with our own experiments at Sandy Hook Proving Ground the United Service Gazette says that their full significance will be the more fully appreciated when it is remembered that Great Britain's modern battleships, already completed and in course of construction, are clad on the broadside with armor of corresponding resisting power to that defeated, but limited in the thickness to 9 inches, 8 inches and 7 inches; while Lord Goschen's "mighty" cruisers, now being delivered and representing a cost of a million pounds each have only 6-inch armor, while in course of construction England has sixteen armored cruisers of the Kent and Devonshire classes, most of them with 4-inch armor, and the others with 6-inch broadside belts. The fact that other Powers, notably the United

States, Russia and Germany, have been striving with the same energy displayed by the Vickers Company to develop a similar result does not in any way lessen the anxiety with which these results will be received in England.

An account of the so-called mutiny at the British Royal Military College at Sandhurst on June 11 is given by the Army and Navy Gazette and vouched for as authentic. Within the past few months fires have three times broken out in the college under circumstances that suggested an incendiary origin. The general opinion is that the deed was probably done by a cadet, but possibly by some hanger-on or ex-employee of the college. Proof is entirely wanting. As the result of the most recent fire, an order from the Horse Guards has directed the governor to withhold all leave until the matter has been cleared up. On June 11 there was no evening study, but owing to this ill-advised order the cadets were not, as usual, granted passes and were all in college and idle. Thus everything was ripe for boyish pranks. A garden roller was run into the lake, and a gun from the front of the college entrance would have followed had not one of the company officers arrived opportunely. Meanwhile other cadets went out into the village and made some little noise, while a certain number amused themselves by smashing lamps within the college grounds. The whole thing was no more than a silly exhibition of boyish resentment against an unpopular order, but it has resulted in the order relieving the officers on duty at the College. There being a further incendiary fire, General Roberts has directed that all the students in the building where the fire occurred be dismissed unless they reveal the name of the incendiary.

Should the Secretary of the Navy and Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, decide to assent to the proposition which has been made to them by representatives of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company and the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company it is probable that the United States will be placed in direct cable communication with the Philippines by way of Hawaii and Guam a year earlier than was originally contemplated. The cable companies propose that if the Government will give them the use of information developed in the surveys made in 1890 by the U.S.S. Nero in search for a practicable cable route across the Pacific, they will have their lines to Manila completed and ready for business by the end of 1903. The offer has been taken under consideration and Admiral Bradford has been charged to make a personal investigation of the whole matter, the belief prevailing in some quarters that he will make an early report in favor of accepting the proposition. Compared with the tolls which the Government is now required to pay on its official messages to and from the Philippines, the rates offered by the Commercial Pacific Company would doubtless result in the saving in a single year of an amount considerably exceeding the cost of the Nero's survey.

One fact which shines significantly through the gloom into which England has been plunged by the grave illness of King Edward is the exceptionally cordial welcome extended by the imperial authorities to the military, naval and diplomatic representatives of the United States. Major Gen. James H. Wilson, U.S.A., and his aides, Captains Borup and Biddle, representing the Army; Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield, U.S.N., commanding the European station, and Comdr. William S. Cowles, representing the Navy, and Hon. Whitelaw Reid, the Special Ambassador of the United States to the coronation of the King, have all been officially received in London with striking manifestations of friendship and good will. One of the notable incidents of the week was the visit of General Wilson to Windsor on June 30 where he placed upon the sarcophagus of the late Queen Victoria a magnificent wreath of lilies of the valley and orchids, inscribed: "A token of respect and admiration. Placed by Major General Wilson in behalf of the United States Army, June 30, 1902." General Wilson and his aides were afterward taken through the royal apartments of the castle, including the King's library.

At the solicitation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, the State of New York purchased and committed to its custody the battlefield of Stony Point. Through the society's committee, the money appropriated for the development of a park there has been expended, and it is contemplated to formally dedicate the reservation to public use on the next anniversary of the battle, July 16. This will be one of the most important events in the history of the society. It is proposed to have present the Governor of the State of New York and staff, and the Governors of some of the adjoining States, notably of Pennsylvania, whose troops were prominent in the engagement at Stony Point, among whom was Gen. Anthony Wayne, commander of the expedition.

A summary of enlistments for the line of the Army during the month of May, 1902, issued from the War Department on June 19, is as follows: Enlistments for general recruiting service, 2,906; enlistments in cities, 1,758; enlistments at military posts and surrounding towns and in the field, 1,148; total, 2,906.



The arbitration award which King Oscar is about to consider, regarding the points at issue between Great Britain, Germany and the United States in connection with the Samoan Islands, will doubtless, the United Service Gazette believes, put the finishing touches to the Anglo-German agreement of November, 1899, which was accepted by the United States in the following January. That agreement, by which the British Government renounced any claims it might have to the Samoan group in favor of Germany and the United States, naturally caused some disappointment among those who would like to see all the scattered groups of islands lying to the east of Australia brought under the British flag. In 1889 the three Powers concerned had recognized Samoa as neutral territory, and agreed not to interfere with the native system of government. But when King Malietoa Laupepa died, and disturbances arose regarding the succession, a joint commission recommended the abolishment of the kingship, and it became apparent that the partition of the group would not be long delayed. The division, finally, of the islands between Germany and the United States was, of course, looked upon with much disfavor by the natives, and in particular one of the claimants to the throne addressed a vehement protest to the three Powers denouncing the agreement of 1899 root and branch. But elsewhere," the Gazette says, "though it might be regretted that Great Britain had not chosen to uphold her claim to the islands, it was recognized that the agreement had been drawn up on the *do ut des* principle. As the price of her withdrawal Great Britain not only obtained concessions from Germany in the Tonga and Solomon Islands, but was able to arrange for a very satisfactory partition of the neutral zone lying between the Gold Coast and Togoland colonies in West Africa. The points of dispute between the three Powers which are now to be settled by the arbitration of King Oscar are only on matters of detail, and in no wise affect the main provisions of the 1899 agreement, but, as already pointed out, their settlement will usefully round off that treaty."

The July number of the Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States contains several papers of exceptional interest. In one of them entitled "Trench, Parapet or The Open," the author, writing under the penname of "Sand," discusses various methods of intrenching and the value of intrenchments in general, his conclusions being that the Spanish trench is objectionable because it lacks command, cannot be quickly made, and involves unnecessary cruelty to the wounded; the parapet of Sherman's army is equally undesirable because penetrable by the jacketed bullet and affording too good a target for artillery; "the open" is suicidal. A compromise, involving trench and parapet, is believed to be the solution sought after. "The United States," the author continues, "may sometime fight a defensive war but it will never fight defensively; caution, however, is not cowardice and a wise heed to the teachings of history, to the science of defensive warfare, while maintaining an aggressiveness which alone inspires victories, would seem to be but the part of wisdom. An enterprising leader whether he commands a corps or a squad will, from the nature of the case, be oftener than not in the presence of a superior enemy, so that intrenching will frequently be as necessary as when fighting on the defensive." Another notable paper signed "Reform" discusses the question of "Promotion." The author urges a system of promotion for merit, within the lineal system, and favors the creation of a supernumerary list in each branch of the Service from captain to colonel inclusive, promotions to this list to be for distinguished or meritorious service. This system, it will be remembered, was discussed at length in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of April 5 in a review of an article on the subject published in the Forum by Capt. John H. Parker, 28th U.S. Inf. Other articles in the number under review include a description of a Loose Leaf Company Record by Capt. H. H. Pattison, 3d U.S. Cav., a paper on the "Fighting Tactics of the Filipinos," by Major C. J. Crane, A.A.G., U.S.A., and a continuation of the paper on the value of disappearing guns in coast defense by Capt. John W. Ruckman, of the Artillery Corps, which began in the May number. Capt. James A. Shipton, of the Artillery Corps, contributes a translation of an article in *Revue de Cavalerie* entitled "Cavalry in the War of Secession," there is a reproduction of a paper on the "German Order of the Iron Cross" by Capt. Lonsdale Hale in the Nineteenth Century and many other features of practical value to members of the Service.

Because of the dangerous illness which has befallen King Edward and the consequent abandonment of the ceremonies which had been arranged for his coronation, the world has missed, for the time being at least, a more imposing display of imperial pomp and splendor than modern civilization has ever witnessed. The preparations were made on a broad scale not only with a view to reproducing the ancient forms and ceremonies of accession to the English throne, but to present to mankind a visible demonstration of the greatness and unity of the British Empire. To this end there had assembled in London an extraordinary array of embassies and delegates representing the British possessions throughout the world, who, together with the special ambassadors from other nations and the military and naval features of the program, would have made the coronation festival an occasion of unprecedented magnificence. That the moral effect of this display would have been valuable to England is unde-

niable. She has just come out of a costly and unpopular war. Her commercial supremacy on the seas is seriously threatened by the aggressive development of American enterprise. Her relations with Germany are not altogether satisfactory, and some of her own statesmen gloomily declare that there is no room for any further imperial expansion. In view of these conditions a great demonstration of the solidarity and loyalty of the empire would have been of enormous moral value to England. It would have been a manifestation of national self-reliance and of conscious strength which her Continental neighbors would have recognized as such, and in a negative sense it would have served as an additional guaranty of European peace. Apart, therefore, from the sorrow it has brought to the people of Great Britain, the affliction of the King may not improperly be regarded as a national misfortune.

The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has transmitted a memorandum to the Secretary of the Navy setting forth that, as the number of vacancies occurring during the fiscal year above the grades of commander, lieutenant commander, lieutenant and lieutenant j. g., is in excess of the number specified by section 8 of the Personnel Act, no retirements will be necessary if the current fiscal year is to be treated by itself, and requesting an interpretation of the term "average vacancies," as used in sections 8 and 9 of the act referred to, and, particularly, whether these words are to be construed as "intending that an average of the vacancies above the four grades mentioned, occurring at the ends of the fiscal years, subsequent to the passage of the Personnel Act, shall be taken before determining the number of retirements necessary to comply with the terms of the law," adding that if such construction be the proper one the voluntary retirement of at least one lieutenant commander and the compulsory retirement of two lieutenants will become necessary. In reply the Secretary states that the present fiscal year cannot be treated by itself. It is pointed out that in computing the number of "average vacancies" for the purpose of sections 8 and 9, vacancies occasioned by voluntary and by compulsory retirements, as well as those arising from the operation of the general retirement laws or occasioned by casualties, should be taken into account. The law requires that 29 vacancies above the grade of lieutenant be created if they do not exist, and to meet this requirement two officers above that grade will have to be retired, as the retirement of but one would leave only 28¼ vacancies.

On the evening of June 24 a hop was given at the Presidio in honor of the 9th Infantry. The hop room was beautifully decorated and the band of the 7th Infantry furnished the music. On Wednesday evening, June 25, Colonel Coolidge, who commanded the 9th Infantry in China after Colonel Liscum was killed at Tien-Tsin, gave a dinner at the Bohemian Club to entertain the officers of the 9th who served with him in China and the Philippines. These were only twenty-two in number, so rapid have been the changes in one year. The dinner was given in the "red room" of the club and the table was beautifully and suitably decorated with the national colors and scarlet carnations and lighted by small Chinese lanterns suspended from a large Chinese umbrella. Speeches and toasts were made by every officer present. A feast was served and a libation drunk to the memory of departed comrades, while songs, stories and reminiscences of the campaign filled the hours until midnight. The officers present were: Colonel Robe, Col. Morris C. Foote, Major Robertson, Major Irvine; Captains Noyes, Harris, Sigworth, Wise, Burt, Langdon, and Dalton; Lieutenants Hammond, Schoeffel, Gibson, Drouillard, Kinney, Brown, Wallace, Loeb and Goodrich. The 9th left on Saturday morning, June 28, for Madison Barracks, and orders were received for them to disembark at four cities in northern New York to parade and give their old friends an opportunity of welcoming them home again.

A valuable "Handbook for the Use of Electricians in the Operation and Care of Electrical Machinery and Apparatus of the U. S. Seacoast Defenses," by Capt. George L. Anderson, A.M., U. S. Art., prepared under the direction of the lieutenant general commanding the Army, is published by the D. Van Nostrand Co., New York. The preparation of the Handbook was suggested and aided by the electricians of the class of 1900, Fort Monroe, and contains in full the latest instructions issued by designers and constructors. In addition to its illustrations the volume contains many diagrams, drawn by 1st Sergt. Karl P. Runa. After a preliminary list of special instructions to electricians, chapters are devoted to the handling and care of steam fire-tube boilers; the steam engine; the Hornsby-Akroyd oil engine; the dynamo; the switchboard; storage battery (chloride); D. C. electric motors; electric hoist with automatic safety stop; search-light projectors; General Electric Company's night-signal sets and truck-light controllers; miscellaneous apparatus; primary batteries; telegraphy; telephony; laws, wire tables, examples; electrical measurements and tests, and specifications for requisitions, alterations and repairs. The volume closes with a careful index.

Thanks to the intelligence and care of the United States Army officers who organized and trained them, the Rural Guard and the Cuerpo de Artilleria of Cuba afford the young republic an excellent frame work for an efficient military establishment. The Rural Guard,

which is doing duty as mounted police, numbers 1,500 men, but it is proposed to increase the force to 2,500, while the artillery corps consists of three companies of seventy-five men each, and this branch is also likely to be enlarged at an early day. The Rural Guard was trained by Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th U.S. Cav., and the artillery by Capt. Dwight E. Aultman of the 22d U.S. Coast Artillery. Both forces are under command of Brig. Gen. Alexandro Rodriguez.

Late advices from the Philippines are to the effect that the regular duties of the U. S. Naval Refrigerating Ship Glacier are of inestimable value to the men and ships on duty at Manila. At irregular intervals, depending upon the needs of the situations, the Glacier makes her voyage to Sydney, Australia and, loading up to her full capacity with meats, vegetables, fruits and fresh "grub" of all sorts, returns to Manila bringing joy and food to thousands of soldier and sailors who otherwise might forget the taste of beef, pork and mutton. In addition to being efficient as a fresh food transport, the Glacier plays an important part in supplying ice to the vessels of the squadron unprovided with the almost universal ice machine.

British soldiers in South Africa are now engaged in rolling up the barbed wire with which they kept out the Boers to use it for agricultural purposes. This is the modern version of the saying about beating swords into plowshares. The prisoners, who are being returned home, do not join so heartily in the expressions of good fellowship as those who fought to a finish, and the prisoners are more numerous than the fighters. The most unreconcilable element in the Boer army are, however, the foreigners who cast their lot in with the Dutchmen. General Lyttleton is to succeed Lord Kitchener in command. An inquiry into mismanagement during the war will be held and it is expected that a Royal Commission will be appointed for this purpose.

All but one of the ten additional cadets for the Military Academy who have been appointed by the President in accordance with the terms of the section of the Military Academy appropriation bill to make provision for the sons of Army and Navy officers who virtually have no representatives in Congress are sons of the officers of the Army, the exception being Reynolds Hayden, son of Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Hayden, U.S.N., while the alternates are all the sons of Army officers. The provision of the act under which these additional cadets were appointed is conspicuously just and fair. The only wonder is that it was not adopted long ago.

Comdr. Giles B. Harber, U.S.N., Naval Attaché to the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg, has received from the Czar an expression of his entire satisfaction with the warships which have been built for the Russian Government by American constructors. The newest of these vessels, the battleship Retvizan, indeed appears to have exceeded the expectations of both builder and owner, and has increased the prestige of American naval construction wherever she has been seen. Besides being a warship of the highest order of excellence she is a floating advertisement for the genius and skill of United States shipyards.

In a recent letter congratulating the JOURNAL on its West Point Centennial issue, Capt. Henry Marcotte, U.S.A., retired, who sent us such admirable accounts of the Spanish-American war during its progress, says "I am conceited enough to tell you that President Roosevelt told me in presence of Gen. Joe Wheeler and others, last fall, that 'Captain Marcotte, I read your account of Santiago in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and do not hesitate to say that it is the best account of that campaign and battle printed.'" We are glad to have such excellent testimony to what is an undisputed fact.

The arrival of the transport Hancock on June 20, bringing home the famous 9th Infantry, was the great event of the week at the Presidio. They were landed on the afternoon of June 21, and the 7th Infantry Battalion and band escorted them to camp. A mere handful of men represented C Company, all that remain of Captain Connell's company which was so brutally and treacherously massacred in Samar. The regiment all showed the effects of their long and terrible campaign and were in marked contrast to the command which escorted them.

There are 280 camps of the Spanish-American war Veterans. Thirteen of them bear the name of Lawton, four of William McKinley, ten of Theodore Roosevelt, three of Guy V. Henry, three of Allyn Capron, Emerson H. Liscum, three, Worth Bagley, two. The names of the others are not repeated.

General Miles received a most enthusiastic reception from the cadets of the Military Academy when he spoke at West Point during the centennial. No one was more heartily applauded by the novice soldiers than the lieutenant general commanding.

Arrangements have been made for the Artillery band at Fort Hamilton to give a concert at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, every Tuesday from 4 to 5 P.M. for the benefit and comfort of the members of the garrison and their friends.



While the signing of the Isthmian Canal bill by the President on June 28 is a pronounced advance toward the construction of a waterway between the two oceans, it should be kept in mind that one of the most important problems relating to the project is yet to be solved. This is the question as to whether the United States can obtain a valid title to the property and concessions of the new Panama Canal Company as a condition pre-requisite to the building of a canal on the Panama route. To ascertain whether this title can be acquired will necessitate a careful inquiry through legal and diplomatic agencies by a special commission to be named for that purpose by the President and the work will necessarily be slow. The immediate value of the act which has received the President's signature is the fact that it names two specific routes, making it mandatory upon the Chief Executive to choose one of them, and appropriating money for the construction of a canal. This means that we are going to have a canal, that the selection of the route is to be delayed no longer by logrolling in Congress and that the popular demand for the execution of the project is to be fulfilled without further evasion.

For over a year the Secretary and Brigadier General (then colonel) William C. Carter, have been at work to determine the most equitable settlement of this important question of lineal rank. As the Secretary has stated, it was impossible to examine and appoint all the Volunteer officers for the Cavalry and Infantry on Feb. 2, 1901, and indeed these examinations and assignments have continued up to about two weeks ago. It seems clear to us that if the Secretary gives the date Feb. 2, 1901, to the new appointees to the Artillery the same date should be given to the officers promoted under each increment in the Artillery. If the rule applies to the new officers appointed under each increment it should certainly apply to the officers promoted under each increment. The Judge Advocate General finds legal objections to the dating back of these commissions, but we hope that if the War Department asks Congress next session to confirm its action in dating back the new appointees it will take similar action in the cases of the Artillery officers promoted, whose duties are now those of each increment. This is simple justice.

The conference compromise which finally opened the way for the passage of the Naval Appropriation bill is altogether fair and reasonable. The deadlock turned on the question of Government construction of warships, the House insisting that one of the battleships, one of the armored cruisers and one of the gunboats authorized by the measure should be built in United States navy yards, and the Senate demanding that all vessels provided for should be constructed by private contractors. It was agreed at last, however, that one battleship should be built in a navy yard, and on that condition the bill was accepted by both houses. This agreement and the conditions under which it is to be carried out afford an equitable solution of a problem which has seriously obstructed the progress of Navy legislation and at the same time avoids committing the Government to a construction policy which might have proved highly embarrassing to naval interests.

The decision of the Secretary of War to arrange the first lieutenants of Artillery according to their lineal rank by giving all of the new appointees Feb. 2, 1901, as their date of entry in the Regular Army, has been the cause of much dissatisfaction among the young lieutenants of Artillery, who were already in the Service at the date of the passage of the Army Reorganization Act. It is generally understood as the Judge Advocate General of the Army has pointed out in a memorandum on this subject, that there were legal objections to dating back to Feb. 2 the commissions of the lieutenants of Artillery appointed under the provisions of the act of that date. Notwithstanding this fact, there can be no doubt that it is the intention of the Secretary to arrange these lieutenants according to their lineal rank as outlined in his letter to Congress on the subject which we printed in our issue of June 28.

In our issue of June 21, we made some remark upon a recent decision of the Secretary of War, that young lieutenants who marry need not expect quarters in addition to those allowed by the regulations. We are informed that the Secretary has taken this stand not because he is at all opposed to marrying in the Army, but because, under the existing conditions, he feels that young officers should for their own good be warned against acquiring families. It has been definitely decided that for every period of six years an officer must expect to spend two in the Philippines and the Secretary does not think that a lieutenant with a salary of but \$116 per month will be able to support two establishments—one in the Philippines and one in this country. The War Department will not furnish transportation from San Francisco to the Philippines for the wives and families of Army officers after the transport service is abandoned, which it probably will be within a year.

Comdr. Charles E. Vreeland, U.S.N., will command the U.S.S. Cleveland when that vessel is commissioned for sea, and it is understood that this fine craft will make a cruise among the less generally known islands of the South Pacific ocean. Being a sheathed ship, the Cleveland will be able to keep the sea for as long a period as her coal and stores will hold out, and it is not

improbable that the cruise indicated may be made. Commander Vreeland is greatly interested in all relating to that mysterious part of the world included in the general name of the "South Seas," and has expressed the idea that more should be ascertained in regard to the geology and fauna of the islands of that part of the Pacific than is at the present time known. Lieutenant Commander Thomas S. Rodgers, U.S.N., until quite recently a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey, is ordered to report for duty in connection with fitting out the Cleveland for sea, and on the completion of that vessel to duty on board as executive officer. Commander Rodgers has also long felt desirous of investigating the navigation and geography of the far South Pacific. No further assignments will be made to the Cleveland until that vessel is nearly ready for commission, and no definite plans have yet been formulated.

It is announced by the War Department that the General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be opened Sept. 1, 1902. The course of instruction will be arranged under the supervision of the War College Board. Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell is detailed as commandant of the college and post at Fort Leavenworth. General Bell, who has been relieved from duty in the Philippines, will not assume his duties at Fort Leavenworth until shortly before the opening of the school, but will return at once to the United States for a rest after several years' service in the field. The Secretary has named the following officers as members of the Board of the War College at Washington: Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, Brig. Gens. William H. Carter, Tasker H. Bliss, Major Henry A. Greene, assistant adjutant general, and Major William D. Beach, 10 Cav. This board and Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commandant of the General Service and Staff College, Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, and Col. Abner L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy, ex-officio members, will meet in Washington July 21, when a general plan for the course of instruction at the General Service and Staff College will be prepared and matters affecting all of the Service schools will be discussed.

In response to urgent requests from the U.S. Consul at Cape Haitien the Secretary of the Navy on June 30 ordered the U.S.S. Marietta, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers commanding, to proceed from San Juan, P.R., to Cape Haitien, Hayti, where American interests are said to be imperiled by a clash between the Government and a force of insurrectionists. Street fighting of severe character took place in Cape Haitien on June 29 in which several persons were reported to have been killed. The run from San Juan to Cape Haitien takes about thirty-six hours. In addition to her regular crew the Marietta carries a small detachment of marines.

A remarkable game of baseball was played on the Fort McHenry grounds on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 18, between the 90th and 113th companies of Coast Artillery resulting in a victory for the latter by a score of 1 to 0. The 113th failed to secure a hit off Springman, the opposing pitcher, and made their only run in the first inning on two bases on balls and the failure of the 90th's third baseman to stop a throw to third base on a steal. As a result of the game the 113th Company was awarded the championship pennant for the season of 1902.

Up to noon on June 28 the President has signed 982 private bills and 203 public bills and resolutions sent to him by Congress at this session. Of the private laws, 632 originated in the House and 350 in the Senate. During the session there have been reported to the House 2,526 bills; of these 1,903 have been passed, leaving 623 on the calendar. Of the public bills and resolutions originated and passed by the House, 53 have not become laws; of the Senate public bills and resolutions amended and passed by the House, 22 have not become laws, and of the private bills, House and Senate, passed by the House, 67 have not become laws.

Because of the non-action of the Senate 641 brevet appointments of Army officers in recognition of services rendered in the Cuban, Philippine and Chinese campaigns failed of confirmation. And while the failure to confirm these nominations is ascribed to a doubt as to their legality, there is ground for the belief that the real reason is a serious question in the Senate and elsewhere as to the fairness of the selections made. The legality of such appointments has been clearly established by expert opinions already published in these columns.

The 9th U.S. Infantry, Col. Charles F. Robe, commanding, which lately returned from the Philippines, received a cordial greeting at Buffalo, N.Y., on July 2, en route from San Francisco to Sackett Harbor. Two companies of the 14th U.S. Infantry from Fort Porter, and several companies of the National Guard of New York, met the returning regiment and the reception was followed by a parade. Similar greetings were extended at Rochester and Syracuse.

We publish elsewhere in this issue the order from the War Department showing the enlisted strength of the Army in detail, established under recent orders of the President. The Cavalry will number 14,040 enlisted men. Artillery Corps, 17,742; Infantry, 29,880; Engineers, 1,282; Staff Department, 2,877. Total strength of enlisted force, 66,711.

## PEACE IN PHILIPPINES.

By the President of the United States:

### A Proclamation:

Whereas, Many of the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago were in insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the Kingdom of Spain at divers times from August, 1896, until the cession of the archipelago by that kingdom to the United States of America, and since such cession many of the persons so engaged in insurrection have, until recently, resisted the authority and sovereignty of the United States; and

Whereas, The insurrection against the authority and sovereignty of the United States is now at an end, and peace has been established in all parts of the archipelago except in the country inhabited by the Moro tribes, to which this proclamation does not apply; and

Whereas, During the course of the insurrection against the Kingdom of Spain and against the Government of the United States, persons engaged therein, or those in sympathy with and abetting them, committed many acts in violation of the laws of civilized warfare; but it is believed that such acts were generally committed in ignorance of those laws, and under orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary leaders; and

Whereas, It is deemed to be wise and humane, in accordance with the beneficent purposes of the Government of the United States towards the Filipino people, and conducive to peace, order and loyalty among them, that the doers of such acts who have not already suffered punishment shall not be held criminally responsible, but shall be relieved from punishment for participation in these insurrections and for unlawful acts committed during the course thereof by a general amnesty and pardon:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare, without reservation or condition, except as hereinafter provided, a full and complete pardon and amnesty to all persons in the Philippine Archipelago who have participated in the insurrections aforesaid, or who have given aid and comfort to persons participating in said insurrections, for the offenses of treason or sedition, and for all offenses political in their character committed in the course of such insurrections pursuant to orders issued by the civil or military insurrectionary authorities, or which grew out of internal political feuds or dissensions between Filipinos and Spaniards or the Spanish authorities, or which resulted from internal political feuds or dissensions among the Filipinos themselves during either of such insurrections:

Provided, However, that the pardon and amnesty herein granted shall not include such persons committing crimes since May first, nineteen hundred and two, in any province of the archipelago in which at the time civil government was established, nor shall it include such persons as have been heretofore finally convicted of the crimes of murder, rape, arson or robbery by any military or civil tribunal organized under the authority of Spain or of the United States of America, but special application may be made to the proper authority for pardon by any person belonging to the exempted classes and such clemency as is consistent with humanity and justice will be liberally extended; and further

Provided, That this amnesty and pardon shall not affect the title or right of the Government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands to any property or property rights heretofore used or appropriated by the military or civil authorities of the Government of the United States or that of the Philippine Islands organized under authority of the United States by way of confiscation or otherwise; and

Provided, further, That every person who shall so avail himself of this proclamation shall take and subscribe the following oath before any authority in the Philippine Archipelago authorized to administer oaths, namely: "I, \_\_\_\_\_, solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America in the Philippine Islands and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto, that I impose upon myself this obligation voluntarily without mental reservation or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, and in the one hundred and twenty-seventh year of the independence of the United States.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

General Heywood, commandant of marines, is inaugurating a system of training for the enlisted men of his corps, which will certainly add to the efficiency of the already efficient Marine Corps. Under his direction a training station has been established at Culebra Island, in the West Indies, where marines are to be trained to handle guns in a rapid and expeditious manner, to dig trenches, pitch tents, and become expert marksmen. At the present time there are only about twelve marines on Culebra, but more will probably be sent there in the near future. General Heywood is establishing a training station of this character at Annapolis, where it is his intention to assemble marines with the idea of sending them from there direct to foreign stations whenever occasion arises. In camp at Annapolis the marines will be taught such matters as will make them as efficient for land duty as for service on board ship. There is no truth in the report that the Island of Culebra is being fortified in order that this country may have control of the Windward Passage. Doubtless the island will be fortified at some time, but no steps have yet been taken looking to this.

Ordnance officers of the Army are very enthusiastic over the new model rifle now being made at the Springfield Armory, which will be ready for field use in the near future. It seems to be the impression of all officers who are cognizant of the mechanism of the rifle that it will be a great improvement over even the present Service weapon. General Crier has adopted the recommendation made by an officer of the Infantry serving in the Philippines and is having made for test in the tropics a bolo bayonet. This new bayonet consists simply of an ordinarily shaped bolo attached to the end of the rifle in the usual manner. Fifty are now being made under the direction of the Ordnance Department, and, as soon as completed, will be issued to troops in the Philippines for test under service conditions. Their principal use will be in the cutting of brush and undergrowth. If necessary they will, of course, be used as a weapon.



## NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The War Department has published a report from Governor A. M. Betts, of the Province of Albay, Island of Luzon, dated May 21, which tells a remarkable story of Filipino progress under American authority. Governor Betts states that peace prevails throughout the province, that there is not a band of ladrones within its boundaries, that industrial and commercial interests are more prosperous than ever before and the people are contented and loyal. There is employment for all who want it, wages are high, taxes are easily collected and the revenues are ample for public needs. Twenty miles of good roads and several bridges have been built through the hemp growing section over which nearly one-eighth of the hemp output of the Philippines is carried, and the high prices for this product are bringing enormous sums of money into the province. Many new school buildings have been erected, smallpox and cholera have been kept out of the province and it is proposed to hold country fairs like those in the United States. All conditions indicate that the inhabitants have been quick to appreciate the benefits of American rule.

Unless the press reports grossly distort the proceedings of the board of Army officers who are sitting in Manila to investigate the charges made against the military administration of the Philippines by Major Cornelius Gardener, 13th U.S. Inf., the result of the inquiry is likely to be adverse to the accuser. According to these dispatches Major Gardener has testified that he regarded his original report, which led to the present investigation, as a strictly confidential communication to the Secretary of War, but that since it was written he had heard testimony, which he presumed to be true, which, had he heard it before, might have caused him to make material changes in his statement. As to his charge that higher military officers in the Philippines were hostile to the Civil Government, Major Gardener declares his belief that such hostility existed but that inasmuch as the summoning of witnesses to prove it might result adversely to the interests of the Government without helping his own case, he assumed responsibility for the charge and would bear the burden of it. As to his statement regarding outrages alleged to have been committed by five American soldiers, Major Gardener says he does not care to bring those cases before the board but that, although the charges were probably untrue, his report concerning them was made in good faith. The recorder of the board has objected to the admission of addresses from inhabitants of Tayabas praising Major Gardener's work as Civil Governor, holding that such addresses were mere buncombe. He declares that if necessary he will personally undertake to obtain 600 affidavits relating to conditions in Tayabas to contradict those offered in behalf of Major Gardener. With reference to the charge that American soldiers in the summer of 1901 administered the "water cure" to natives, Major Gardener explains that he received information to that effect from inhabitants of towns near which the acts complained of are said to have been committed. He does not say that he had instituted any investigation. He admits that he is unable to produce the signers of the affidavits charging Lieut. George DeG. Catlin, 2d U.S. Inf., with striking natives in the face for not removing their hats in his presence. Major Gardener states that he has made an honest effort to interpret and conform to the wishes of the authorities at Washington and to improve the relations between the natives and the American soldiers, but that he has encountered difficulties in obtaining the cooperation of the military authorities in organizing civil institutions and in obtaining possession of school houses and public buildings.

Major General Chaffee has addressed a letter to the board stating that the abandonment by Major Gardener of the charge that higher officers in the Army in the Philippines were hostile to the Civil Government there was not the answer that Secretary of War Root expected from him. General Chaffee added that Major Gardener was not a judge of the effect of proving this charge, and that the action of Secretary Root in convening the present board was taken in order that Major Gardener should produce his witness. The abandonment of the charge by the Major led to the inference that it was false, but true or false, continued General Chaffee, it affected injuriously the characters of high officers. The board has demanded of Major Gardener that he produce testimony covering the alleged hostility. Major Gardener promised to answer this demand later. Counsel for Major Gardener, when questioned on this subject outside of court, said he would refuse to produce witnesses. He declared that Major Gardener's report to Civil Governor Taft was confidential, and that the major would only produce witnesses to protect himself if court-martialed. Major Gardener testified that he had withheld the names of other witnesses at Lucena, in Tayabas Province, because of the attitude of the recorder of the court.

Brig. Gen. Jacob H. Smith, U.S.A., sailed from Manila on the U.S.A. transport Thomas on June 29 for the United States. The 24th U.S. Infantry also sailed on the Thomas, but shortly after the departure of the vessel a case of cholera developed on board and the Thomas was placed in quarantine where she now is. The friends of General Smith made a great demonstration of their esteem when he embarked and all the Manila newspapers published eulogies of his service in the islands. It is a significant fact that even the Filipino papers say that even the most cruel methods of ending a war are, in the long run, the wisest and the most humane.

In reply to a rule of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for a mandamus requiring the clerk of that tribunal to show cause why he should not receive the declaration of Antonio Yozu, a native of the Philippines, of his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States, the District Attorney, in an opinion endorsed by the Attorney General of the United States, points out that Congress has not yet determined the civil rights and political status of the inhabitants of the Philippines; that the petitioner is not included in any class of persons authorized by law to declare their intention to become citizens of the United States, and that the defendant, Young, is without authority to receive such declaration. The answer also says that it is assumed that the petitioner intended to renounce his allegiance to Spain and adopt the nationality of the territory of the Philippines, inasmuch as he does not allege that he took the steps required by Article IX of the treaty with Spain, providing that a declaration of decision to preserve allegiance to Spain should be made before a court of record by April 11, 1900.

Advices from the Island of Mindanao state that two of the Moros implicated in the murder of Private Lewis, an American soldier, have been killed while resisting arrest. Dato Adta Adma promised Colonel Frank D. Baldwin, 27th Inf., who is in Mindanao, that he would deliver the murderers of Lewis when they were captured. The mutilated bodies of the two Moros consequently

were brought into the American camp suspended from poles.

The last gang of bandits operating in the Island of Leyte have surrendered, and the ports of the island have been reopened to commerce.

Concerning the four American school teachers who disappeared in the Island of Cebu on June 10 while out on a picnic excursion, a ladrone leader who has been arrested says the missing teachers were captured by his band and are now detained in the mountains. He believes they are unharmed. The names and American addresses of the captive teachers are: Clyde O. France, Marlboro, Stark Co., Ohio; Ernst Heger, 1114 N. 40th street, Philadelphia, Pa.; L. A. Thomas, 209 Montgomery avenue, Providence, R.I.; John E. Wells, 209 Montgomery avenue, Providence, R.I. An Associated Press report dated June 27, states that members of the native constabulary who killed a man for resisting arrest found on his person the revolver, watch and chain which had belonged to Mr. Thomas, one of the missing teachers.

During a sharp fight between a detachment of U.S. marines and a large party of ladrones in Morong Province, Island of Luzon, on June 27, one marine and seven ladrones were killed.

Dr. Goto, the Japanese Governor of Formosa, who is now traveling in the United States, says that Japan would like to gain possession of the Philippine Islands. "We need the islands," says Governor Goto in an interview in a Chicago newspaper, "we want them and are willing to negotiate with the United States for them, but we cannot buy them now. Should the United States desire to get rid of the islands they have a ready purchaser in Japan when the time comes that we can pay for the property. I will discuss the matter with the Chief Executive of the United States when I reach Washington."

## NEW FOURTH CLASS, MILITARY ACADEMY.

Following is a list of the members of the fourth class at the Military Academy

Abraham, Clyde Rush, Pa.	Layfield, E. Linwood, Ga.
Ardery, Edward Dahl, Nev.	Loring, J. Josephus, Ark.
Bell, John Rufus, Tex.	Lane, W. Edward, Jr., N.Y.
Bonner, E. William, Iowa.	MacFarlane, Malcolm, Pa.
Boughton, Robert Lee, Mich.	MacMillan, M. Enright, Ky.
Bradshaw, James Syer, Wis.	Manchester, P. Revere, Vt.
Brett, Morgan Lewis, Ohio.	Maul, John Conrad, N.J.
Brooks, Clarence M., N.H.	McFarland, Earl, Kas.
Byrd, George Rivers, Va.	Merrill, John N. Jr., Me.
Campbell, R. Nelson, Tenn.	Mettler, Chas. G., Pa.
Chaffee, Adna R., Jr., large.	Minnick, A. Dean, Kas.
Converse, G. L. Jr., Ohio.	Morrow, Geo. W., Jr., Ala.
Covell, Guy Sidney, Mich.	Newbern, St. Clair, N.C.
Crafton, D. Bohart, Mo.	Peck, Herbert C., W. Va.
Dailey, Geo. F. Ney, Iowa.	Pelot, Joseph Halley, Mo.
Daley, Edmund Lee, Mass.	Pennell, R. McTyre, S.C.
Davenport, C. Lloyd, Ga.	Sands, A. L. Pearson, Pa.
Donahue, W. Edward, Ohio.	Savage, Samuel W., Va.
Drain, Jesse Cyrus, Pa.	Schwabe, H. Albert, W. Va.
Finch, Henry A., Tex.	Smith, E. DeLand, Mich.
Fox, Hally, Miss.	Sneed, Byard, Ill.
Gatewood, G. Bhaer, large.	Spurgin, H. Fletcher, large.
Gill, Geo. Patrick, Ill.	Steele, James Gordon, Pa.
Gillespie, Alex. G., Mich.	Sturgill, W. Stephen, N.C.
Griffith, Richard, Miss.	Terry, Charles Hallen, Mo.
Henderson, Elias H., Ill.	Watson, J. Arthur, W. Va.
Hetrick, Harold S., Conn.	Watson, Edwin Martin, Va.
Holmes, Robert W., N.H.	Westover, Oscar, Mich.
Holmes, Marshall G., Va.	Wheeler, W. Raymond, N.Y.
Horsfall Lloyd P., Wis.	White, Robert C., Mo.
Humphreys, F. E., N.Y.	Wilhelm, Walter M., Ohio.
Hayatt Harvey H., Ohio.	Wildich, Edw. White, N. J.
Johnson, W. Albert, N.Y.	Williford, Forrest E. Ill.
Jones, Ralph Allen, N.Y.	Zimmerman, H. D. R. Colo.
King, Joseph C., Iowa.	

## THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The following were among the items in the general deficiency bill agreed to before its passage in the Senate on June 26: To allow and credit in the accounts of certain officers of the Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., amounts standing against them on the books of the Treasury, as follows: Lieut. Col. W. H. H. Benyard, \$29.70; Major F. A. Mahan, \$15; Capt. C. H. McKinstry, \$9.22; Lieut. Col. O. H. Ernst, \$435.04; Major Dan C. Kingman, \$10.30; Capt. Charles L. Potter, \$79.65; and Capt. Henry S. Taber, \$1,025.86; in all, \$1,604.77. To relieve the estate of the late Lieut. George Lee Febiger from accountability for \$129.38, subsistence funds. To reimburse owners of the Belgian steamer Rogner for damages sustained in a collision with the Army transport Sumner in Manila Bay, \$8,524.10. To enable the Secretary of War to pay all necessary expenses in compiling for the information of Congress a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures by the military government of Cuba and of the Philippines, \$30,000. Providing that all funds received as the value of military stores transferred by the several staff departments of the Army to the insular government of the Philippines shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States and remain available during the fiscal year 1903. Continuing the enlargement of Governors Island, \$200,000; and for the erection of storehouses and other necessary buildings, \$60,000. Payment to the North American Transportation and Trading Company for barge No. 3 and eight warehouse trucks wrecked Oct. 17, 1900, while in service of the United States.

Naval establishment: To reimburse "General account of advances," on account of the several appropriations named in excess of the sums appropriated therefor, in all, \$99,641.01. \$1,000,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$3,000,000 under "Provisions, Navy," for the fiscal year 1900, reappropriated and transferred to the naval supply fund. To pay balance due under contract for boilers for the U.S.S. Raleigh, \$6,000.

Naval Academy: Additional temporary quarters and recitation rooms for cadets, to be available for the fiscal year 1903, \$20,000. For payment of per diem to enlisted men detailed on extra duty as clerks, messengers, etc., less the 20 per cent. war increase already paid, from April 26, 1898, to May 25, 1900, inclusive, \$2,702.96.

To credit the New York and Cuba Mail Steamship Company for the transportation of 1 officer and 37 enlisted men of the Marine Corps, from Havana to New York in August, 1899, \$278 for quarantine fees. To reimburse P. A. Paymaster Webb V. H. Rose amount paid for injuries inflicted by the U.S.S. Monterey and checked against his accounts, \$45.58; Paymaster Livingston Hunt amount paid for an injury to a gondola car, \$98.73; and Pay Inspector James A. Ring amount paid for repairs of the mainsail of schooner Solano, \$23.64.

For claims allowed by the Auditor for the War Department, in all, \$2,114; and by the Auditor for the Navy Department, \$2,500.30.

## THE ARMY BILL AS PASSED.

We give here a synopsis of the Army Appropriation bill as it becomes a law, omitting the details of the several appropriations:

Commanding General's Office, \$3,000; Contingencies of the Army, \$5,000; Adjutant General's Department, \$14,140; United States Service Schools, \$5,000. Signal Service of the Army, \$349,200. Provided, That so much of the appropriation of \$450,550, made by the Army Appropriation Act approved May 26, 1900, for the purpose of connecting headquarters, Department of Alaska, at Saint Michael, by military telegraph and cable lines with our military stations in Alaska, as shall remain unexpended on June 30, 1902, be continued and made available for the same purpose during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903.

Pay of officers of the line, \$6,995,430. Provided, That officers appointed to the Regular Army from the volunteer service, whose service has been continuous, shall, in the computation of leaves of absence after their appointment in the Regular Army, be entitled to the leave credits which accrued to them as volunteer officers where such leave credits were not available of during their volunteer service.

Pay of enlisted men, \$12,466,492; three Engineer Battalions, \$392,596; Ordnance Department, \$307,000; non-commissioned staff (unattached to regiments), \$238,895; Signal Corps, \$303,688. Provided, That hereafter second-class privates of the Signal Corps shall be designated as privates, with the same pay and allowances as now allowed by law to second-class privates; And provided further, That fifty first-class sergeants may be temporarily added to the Signal Corps for service in the Philippine Islands and Alaska; such additional force, or part thereof, to be continued only as long as in the opinion of the Secretary of War (or his President) it may be necessary for the efficiency of the Army.

Hospital Corps, \$1,001,294. Pay to 259 clerks and messengers at Department Headquarters and at Headquarters of the Army, \$273,160. For pay of the staff, \$2,449,410. Provided, That no officer hereafter detailed or appointed under the provisions of section twenty-six of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, who has less than four years to serve from the date of his detail or appointment to the date of his retirement shall serve under such detail or appointment or be paid as if on the active list beyond the date of his retirement.

Retired officers, \$1,643,391.07; retired enlisted men, \$700,000; pay miscellaneous, \$4,943,530.34; Provided, That thereafter actual expenses only shall be paid to paymasters' clerks and the expert accountant of the Inspector General's Department for sea travel when traveling on duty to, from, or between our island possessions.

For additional ten per centum increase on pay of commissioned officers serving at foreign stations, \$461,456; Provided, That hereafter the pay proper of all commissioned officers and enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto shall be increased ten per centum for officers and twenty per centum for enlisted men over and above the rates of pay proper as fixed by law for time of peace, and the time of such service shall be counted from the date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto.

For the continuance of the Army War College, having for its object the direction and coordination of the instruction in the various Service schools, extension of the opportunities for investigation and study in the Army and militia of the United States, \$15,000; Provided, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to expend the sum of \$400,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, from the unexpended balance of the emergency fund appropriated in the act approved March 3, 1899, for the erection of the necessary buildings for the Army War College, established at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for the instruction of officers of the Army and militia of the United States.

For Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, composed of two battalions of four companies each, \$199,348; pay of Philippine Scouts, \$670,160; Provided, That all enlisted men of the Regular Army who served as commissioned officers of United States Volunteers organized in 1898 and 1899, or who have served or may be now serving as such in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment or in the Philippine Scouts, who, upon their muster out, have returned or may return to the ranks of the Regular Army, shall have such period of service counted as if it had been rendered as enlisted men, and that they be entitled to all continuous service pay and to count, in computing the time necessary to enable them to retire, as enlisted men.

Pay officers—Volunteers, \$425,000; subsistence of the Army, \$11,000,000; Quartermaster's Department regular supplies, \$5,500,000; incidental expenses, \$2,500,000; horses for Cavalry and Artillery, \$800,000; barracks and quarters, \$3,350,000; and whenever in the opinion of the President the lands and improvements, or any portion of them, of the military posts or reservations at Indianapolis, Indiana, Columbus, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York, have become undesirable for military purposes he may, in his discretion, cause the same to be appraised and sold at public sale at not less than the appraised value, either as a whole or in subdivisions, under such regulations as to public notice and terms and conditions of sale as he may prescribe, and the proceeds to be deposited in the Treasury. And a sum of money not exceeding the proceeds of such sale or sales at each of such places respectively is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of such land or in the vicinity of Indianapolis, Indiana, Columbus, Ohio, and Buffalo, New York, respectively, as may be required for military purposes, and for building barracks or quarters on such lands to be devoted to military purposes; and the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to make such purchases of lands for the establishment of military posts at or in the vicinity of such places, respectively; Provided, That no part of the moneys so appropriated shall be paid for commutation or fuel or for quarters to officers or enlisted men; Provided further, That the number of and total sum paid for civilian employees in the Quartermaster's Department, including those paid from the funds appropriated for regular supplies, incidental expenses, barracks and quarters, Army transportation, clothing, camp and garrison equipment, shall be limited to the actual requirements of the service, and that no employee paid therefrom shall receive a salary of more than \$150 per month, except upon the approval of the Secretary of War.

Post exchanges, \$500,000. For the proper shelter and protection of officers and enlisted men of the Army of the United States lawfully on duty in the Philippine Islands, including the acquisition of title to building sites where necessary, to be expended in the discretion of the President, and to be immediately available, \$1,500,000, and the President is directed to report a detailed statement of the expenditure of this sum to each session of Congress until the entire appropriation is expended.

Transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$25,000,000. Provided that the balance of the appropriation of \$100,000 made by the Act of May 26, 1900, for construction of military roads and bridges in Alaska remaining unexpended on June 30, 1901, is hereby reappropriated and made available for such construction; Provided further, That the number of draft animals purchased from this appropriation, added to those now on hand, shall be limited to such numbers as are actually required for the service.

Clothing and camp and garrison equipment, \$4,000,000. Construction and repair of hospitals, \$150,000; quarters for hospital stewards, \$15,000; shooting galleries and ranges, \$15,000; U.S. Army General Hospitals, \$300,000; Medical and Hospital Department, \$1,000,000; Army Medical Museum and Library, \$5,000; library of the surgeon general's office, \$10,000.

United States engineer depot, \$13,000; United States engineer school, \$45,000; Provided, That the traveling expenses herein provided for shall be in lieu of mileage and other allowances. Ordnance service, \$4,260,000.



## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Lucy Winifred Taft was married to Lieut. Henry M. Dougherty, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at Burlington, Vt., on June 18, 1902.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Murray Lyster, daughter of the late Dr. Henry F. Le H. Lyster, of Detroit, to Capt. S. McP. Rutherford, 4th Cav., U.S.A.

The marriage of Miss Hester Kimball Nolan and Lieut. Charles Cook Farmer, Jr., 10th Cav., U.S.A., which took place in Chicago June 20, will interest a large circle of Army and Navy people. Mrs. Farmer is the daughter of the late Comdr. James Brooks Kimball, U.S.N., and granddaughter of John B. Rice, at one time mayor of Chicago, in which city as Miss Hester Kimball the bride was a great belle. Her first husband was the late Lieut. James E. Nolan, 4th Cav., U.S.A., and her sister is Mrs. Reilly, widow of Capt. H. J. Reilly, 5th Art. Lieutenant Farmer is a graduate of West Point and served with distinction in Cuba. This marriage is the ending of a very interesting romance, one of many for which our late war is responsible. Lieutenant and Mrs. Farmer have gone to Fort Robinson, Neb.

Lieut. W. A. McDaniel, U. S. A., of Fort Thomas, Ky., and Miss Georgia Childers, of Bradrick, O., were married at high noon on June 18, 1902, in U. B. Church at Proctorville, O., by the Rev. J. U. Brown.

Mr. James Dixon, a son of Brevet Capt. James W. Dixon, formerly of the Regular Army, who was promoted for gallantry during the Civil War, and Miss Janet Brown Gillis were married June 20 at the home of the bride's parents in Flushing.

We give under our Fort Bliss correspondence an account of the wedding of Lieut. Frank D. Wickham, 12th U.S. Inf., and Miss Myrtle Logan.

A marriage of much local interest is that of Lieut. Walter G. Gatchell, of Chelsea, and Miss Clara Graves. It took place in Manila last week, the bride going there from New York. Young Gatchell enlisted as a Volunteer for the war with Spain, then joined the Regulars with the rank of lieutenant. He is now in the Philippine constabulary at San Fernando, Luzon. His ancestry is represented in every war, including King Philip's. His brother, George W. Gatchell, a West Point man, is a captain, U.S.A.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The funeral of Mrs. Perkins, wife of Comdr. C. P. Perkins, U.S.N., who died recently in Chicago after a lingering illness, took place from the residence of her brother-in-law, Rear Admiral E. M. Shepard, U.S.N., 2028 Columbia road, Washington, D. C. The interment was at Arlington cemetery, June 26.

Major Harry C. Cushing, U.S.A., retired, a gallant officer of the Civil War, died at New Rochelle, N.Y., July 2, at 9 A.M. He entered the military service as a corporal of Co. A, 1st Rhode Island Artillery, June 6, 1861, and was appointed 2d lieutenant, 4th U.S. Artillery, Oct. 24, 1861, and was promoted 1st lieutenant, Sept. 17, 1862, and captain, Aug. 22, 1871. He was retired for disability with the rank of major, Feb. 12, 1895. Major Cushing, who was a native of Maryland, held three brevets for gallant and meritorious services in battles during the Civil War, that of 1st lieutenant for service in the battle of Cedar Mountain, Va., captain for service in the battle of Chickamauga, Ga., and major for service in the battle of Smithfield, Va. He was a graduate of the Artillery School, and for some years was connected with the Street Cleaning Department of New York city, where he rendered efficient service. He was obliged to resign on account of ill health, which continued until his death.

Philip A. Locke, brother of Mrs. W. I. Moore, wife of Capt. W. I. Moore U. S. N., retired, died of typhoid fever at Brookline, Mass., June 17.

Major Robert F. Mason, brother of the wife of Surgeon E. H. Marsteller U. S. N., died on June 26 at Charlottesville, Va.

Paul W. Stevens, only son of Walter E. and Leonora J. Stevens, and brother of the wife of Capt. Albert S. McLemore U. S. M. C., died at Washington, D. C., June 20.

Asst. Eng'r F. G. Coggin, U.S.N., died at Calumet, Mich., April 13, of myocarditis. He entered the Service Sept. 21, 1861, from New Hampshire. He received his commission as Assistant Engineer Feb. 24, 1874, and was retired Jan. 5, 1896, for incapacity incident to the Service.

Mrs. Amelia Crosby wife of H. T. Crosby, a general service clerk at the Army Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal., dropped dead on the Oakland ferryboat early Saturday afternoon, June 21. Mrs. Crosby had been suffering for a long time from heart trouble, but on Saturday, feeling better than she had for many days, she undertook to go to San Francisco to meet her husband when his office hours were over and return with him to Alameda.

Mrs. Page who accompanied her son, Lieut. B. A. Page, Art. Corps, this week from Fort Clark, Texas to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., died early in the morning of June 30. Lieut. Page on his arrival at Jersey City took a short leave and accompanied his mother's remains to place of interment.

J. Howard Ulsh, who died at Selinsgrove, Pa., on Sunday, June 29, 1902, was the father of Asst. Surgeon W. H. Ulsh, U.S.N. The funeral was held on Wednesday, July 2, 1902, and the burial was in the Union Cemetery.

Lieut. Rowland Whiteley, Philippines Scouts, whose death at Manila of cholera we noted briefly last week, was in command of the eighteenth company ("Ilocanos") native scouts, stationed at Tiaon, Tayabas province, island of Luzon. Since last February his company was constantly engaged against the insurgents until the pacification of that province recently. Lieut. Whiteley was 36 years old on June 18. He enlisted in the 18th Infantry about twenty years ago, passing through all the non-commissioned grades up to first sergeant of his company. As such he participated in the battle of Manila under Gen. Merritt in 1898 (Spanish-American War), also later in the taking of Iloilo and Jaro, island of Panay. In March, 1899, he was recommended for bravery, and for a certificate of merit for these engagements, later taking part in General Hughes' expedition, which swept everything before it from one end of Panay to the other. On the return of his regiment to the United States in June, 1900, he was promoted commissary sergeant, U.S.A., and after a short tour of duty at Alcatraz, Cal., accepted a commission as first lieutenant of Philippine scouts in October, 1901, leaving the United States for Manila, Nov. 10, 1901, ac-

companied by his family. Mrs. Whiteley and her two boys, Paul and Rowland, will immediately return to the United States from Manila. The deceased was a brother of Bandmaster J. W. Whiteley, U.S.A., retired who lives at 191 Campbell avenue, Detroit, Mich.

## PERSONALS.

Col. W. L. Haskin, U.S.A., has left Fort Trumbull for Hartford, Conn.

Gen. Simon Snyder, U.S.A., retired, is at 300 North 5th street, Reading, Pa.

Col. J. F. Head, U.S.A., is at the Poland Spring House, South Poland, Me.

Gen. W. S. Worth, U.S.A., is stopping at the Castleton Hotel, New Brighton, S. I.

Lieut. Comdr. W. P. Randall, U. S. N., is at the Parker House, New Bedford, Mass.

Gen. S. Ovenshire, U.S.A., retired, has left Washington, D.C., for Mountain Lake Park, Md.

Lieut. Comdr. John R. Edwards, U.S.N., should be addressed at 46 Vernon street, Pawtucket, R.I.

Capt. Jas. H. Chasmar, U.S.N., has arrived at Babylon, Long Island, N.Y., where he will spend the summer.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle and Mrs. and Miss Sawtelle are spending the summer at the Rangeley Lake House, Rangeley, Me.

Lieut. R. Waldo, 17th U.S. Inf., should now be addressed at Fort Lawton, Seattle, Wash., where he was recently ordered.

Capt. Geo. T. Patterson, Art. Corps, is a recent arrival at Fort Mansfield, R.I., for special duty in connection with the armament.

Capt. B. A. Poore, 6th U.S. Inf., who has recently returned home from the Philippines, should be addressed at Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Capt. R. S. Woodson, assistant surgeon, arrived in the East this week from California and is at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y., awaiting orders.

Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Art. Corps, an active young officer, has taken charge of instruction of the troops in athletics at Fort McHenry, Md.

The illustrated German paper Ueberall has an article on the Military Academy centennial with an excellent likeness of Colonel Mills and other illustrations.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, U.S.N., the daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sampson, U.S.N., at Montrose, Pa., June 28, 1902.

Mrs. Davis, wife of Major U. B. Davis, surgeon, Fort Myer, Va., and her son, Dr. J. S. Davis, who is recovering from the effects of an operation, are at Atlantic City.

Secretary of War Root came to New York this week to see his two sons off for Europe to join Mrs. and Miss Root. The Secretary will go over to bring them back about Aug. 1.

Mrs. Miles, wife of Lieut. Gen. N. A. Miles and Mrs. Reber, her daughter, wife of Col. S. Reber, military secretary, and infant son, went this week to Hot Springs, Va., to spend a portion of the summer.

Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, 6th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Crimmins are recent arrivals in San Francisco from Manila. It is stated that Lieutenant Crimmins is to resign from the Army and engage in business in New York.

Col. Thos. H. Barry, adjutant general, Department of the East, left Governors Island, July 1, for Washington, D. C., to attend the final sessions of the Board on Uniform and Equipment. The report of the board is now ready for the action of the Secretary of War.

Comdr. G. B. Harber, naval attaché at Paris, who arrived in St. Petersburg recently in connection with his official duties, has been cordially received by the Emperor of Russia, who expressed to Commander Harber his entire satisfaction with the Russian warships which have been built by the Cramps.

An extensive burglary was committed early on the morning of June 27 at the residence near Woodside, L.I., of Mrs. G. A. Sussdorf, mother of the wife of Mr. John S. Power, the veteran chief clerk at the headquarters, Department of the East. Mr. Power, who resides with Mrs. Sussdorf, got down, revolver in hand, while the burglars were finishing their work, but too late to "draw a bead" on them.

Describing the costumes prepared for the coronation a dispatch to the New York Tribune says: "Lady Abinger, who was a Miss Magruder, daughter of the late Commodore Magruder, U. S. N., and widow of the third Baron Abinger, had her peeress's robes embroidered with gold and would have worn a four-row pearl necklace clasped with a huge sapphire and surrounded with diamonds, once the property of Marie Antoinette, to say nothing of her diamond coronet."

The N. Y. Evening Post says: "In view of the decision of Congress not to promote Major General Brooke as lieutenant general before retirement or Surgeon General Sternberg as major general on the retired list, it is hardly likely that favorable action will be taken in the case of Brig. Gen. Henry C. Merriam. There can be no doubt that this is most unjust to General Merriam. When so many less worthy officers of shorter service have been promoted there can be no excuse for this failure to advance a worthy officer to the rank to which he was clearly entitled at the time of his retirement. In view of the numerous promotions of colonels to brigadier generals who four years ago never dreamed of retiring as anything else than majors or lieutenant colonels, the friends of the late Col. Abraham K. Arnold are again calling attention to the injustice done this officer, who was a medal-of-honor man and senior colonel of Cavalry when retired last year."

Recently elected companions in the California Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S. are Col. John W. Bubb, 12th U.S. Inf., and Chaplain Allen Allensworth, 42d U.S. Inf. The following transfer from this Commandery is announced: To the Commandery of District of Columbia, Rear Admiral George Collier Remy, U.S.N. The following officers have been elected for the ensuing year by unanimous vote: Commander, Rear Admiral Henry Glass, U.S.N.; Senior Vice Commander, Mr. George Willig Spencer; Junior Vice Commander, Col. Greenleaf Austin Goodale, U.S.A.; Recorder, Bvt. Lieut. Col. William Renwick Smedberg, U.S.A.; Registrar, 1st Lieut. John Alexander Donnell, U.S.V.; Treasurer, Capt. Charles Mason Kinne, U.S.V.; Chancellor, Brig. Gen. Thomas Turpin Crittenden, U.S.V.; Chaplain, Chaplain John Harrison Macomber, U.S.A.; Council, Bvt. Lieut. Col. Jesse Beech Fuller, U.S.V.; 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Thayer Messer, U.S.V.; 2d Lieut. Horace Wilson, U.S.V.; Capt. William Henry Whiting, U.S.N.; 1st Lieut. George Henry Wallace Wallis, late U.S.A.

Capt. T. F. Kane, U.S.N., retired, is at Paul Smith's, Adirondacks, N.Y.

Mrs. M. M. Blunt has left New York city for a visit to Hartford, Conn.

Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, U.S.A., is at the Rangeley Lake House, Rangeley, Me.

Major C. G. Starr, 25th U.S. Inf., has left Netherwood N.J., for Fort Reno, Okla.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Dorst, 12th U.S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Clark, Tex., for duty.

Lieut. Harry A. Eaton, 8th U.S. Inf., has changed his address to Fort St. Michael, Alaska.

Lieut. Col. Philip Reade, 25th U.S. Inf., should be addressed at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.

Col. Oscar F. Long, U.S.A., and Mrs. Long are domiciled for the summer at Chevy Chase Inn, near Washington, D.C.

Col. Sanford C. Kellogg, U.S.A., and Mrs. and Miss Kellogg will pass the summer at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Va.

Mrs. Bingham, wife of Col. Theodore A. Bingham, U.S.A., will chaperon a party of young people at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, West Va., for the summer.

Mrs. Hoes, wife of Chaplain Hoes, U.S.N., will pass the summer at Cape May, N.J., and will have her mother and sister, Mrs. and Miss Gouverneur, with her.

Capt. F. W. Harris, 4th Cav., military attaché, and Comdr. W. H. Beecher, U.S.N., naval attaché at Vienna, were presented to Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria on June 26.

A correspondent, E. K. Young, writes to suggest that a proper memorial to the late Rear Admiral Sampson would be a statue of him in bronze, to be placed either at Annapolis or Washington.

Mr. L. A. Guillemet left Fort Sheridan, June 28, for his home in New Orleans after spending several months with Major and Mrs. A. D. Schenck. Mrs. Guillemet will remain with her parents until the autumn.

Lieut. Comdr. Culver, U.S.N., has been visiting Dr. Alex. F. Magruder, U.S.N., and Mrs. Magruder near Frederick, Md. Doctor and Mrs. Magruder have been entertaining a house party at their charming home.

Lieut. J. M. Simms, Revenue Cutter Service, has returned to his home at New Bedford, Mass., from Washington, D.C., where he has been under surgical treatment by Dr. M. D. Magee for injuries by wounds received in the Civil War.

The young people at Fort Myer enjoyed an old-fashioned straw ride on the evening of June 29, which ended in a gay dance at the quarters of Lieut. and Mrs. E. J. Pike, the occasion being the birthday of Mrs. Pike. Music by the 2d Cavalry band added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

Dr. John H. Grant, hospital steward, U.S.A., retired, now Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture, State of New York, in charge of the Buffalo division, was elected medical director of the Department of New York, G.A.R., at the annual encampment held at Saratoga Springs on June 27. Dr. Grant's address is No. 78 Johnson Park, Buffalo, N.Y.

The dedication of Stony Point Park, July 16, promises to be a memorable one. The park will be dedicated by the Governor and an oration will be delivered by Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France. There will be a parade and review of U.S. troops and marines and the National Guard, while several warships will be anchored in the river off the Point. While the park will be dedicated it also will be a celebration of the anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by Gen. Anthony Wayne.

Much favorable comment has been elicited by the paragraph recently printed in the daily press to the effect that Rear Admiral Charles E. Clark, U.S.N., has no immediate intention of applying for retirement in consequence of his elevation to the rank of rear admiral. It is felt generally throughout the country that the officer who showed such skill and judgment in bringing the Oregon from Puget Sound to Key West without a hitch and fit for action deserves a better fate than the ease and quiet of the retired list.

Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush, U.S.N., has been designated to command the U.S.S. Scorpion, now lying at the Boston Navy Yard. He has been on duty in the U.S. Naval Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, until the detail, and was to report on July 1. The Scorpion, formerly Sovereign, will be assigned to duty in the near future and will be able to perform good service after the overhauling given at the Boston yard. This vessel is of 850 tons displacement, and stows something over two hundred tons of coal in her bunkers.

Medical Director John W. Ross, U.S.N., has been ordered to duty at the Pensacola Navy Yard, Fla., for service during the continuance of the so-called "yellow fever season," and will, at the completion of this duty, probably resume his place in the service with those medical officers who are known to be experts in yellow fever. Medical Director Ross has been, during the past two years, performing special service investigating that disease in Cuba under the direction of the Medical Department of the U.S. Army. Having secured immunity from the disease by passing successfully through an attack during the epidemic at Holly Springs, Miss., some years ago, Medical Director Ross is regarded as the best fitted for investigations along the lines of actual contact with yellow fever among the medical officers of the Navy.

The following commendable example of a quick response to rescue a man overboard, is taken from the Mermaid, published on the U.S.S. New York at Iuraga, Japan, May 7, and will be found of interest: "On Sunday afternoon, April 27, the water gauge of the Yorktown's steam launch blew out cutting 2d class machinist Winuskie in the face. In his attempt to get out of the way he fell overboard, and as he cannot swim naturally cried for help. J. S. Meagher, ordinary seaman, one of the launch's crew, jumped overboard immediately and succeeded in reaching Winuskie and holding him up until help arrived. The report of the explosion was loud enough to reach the ears of some of the ship's company. Ensign J. K. Taussig was on the quarter-deck, and regardless of dress, leaped into the water to help to save. J. E. Barrett, ordinary seaman, who was awakened from a quiet Sunday afternoon nap, and C. R. Green, coal passer, who was in the galley when he heard the report also jumped overboard to the rescue. In the meantime members of the crew had manned the dingy and 2d cutter. The dingy picked up Ensign Taussig, C. R. Green, and J. E. Barrett; and the 2d cutter with J. Quick, coxswain, picked up Meagher and Winuskie. Everything was done so quickly and quietly that scarcely five minutes had elapsed before all were safely aboard the ship. The crew deserve credit for their quick response, which shows the good will existing on board the U.S.S. Yorktown."



Gen. C. H. Carleton is at Rye, N.Y.

Mrs. Guy V. Henry will spend the summer in the Adirondacks.

The family of Capt. R. E. Impey, U.S.N., are at Mauze, France, for the summer.

Capt. W. W. Mead, U.S.N., has left Washington, D.C., for a visit to Smithburg, Md.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. George W. Moses, U.S.A., at Fort Riley, Kas., July 22.

Lieut. H. H. Scott, Art. Corps, is putting the troops at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., through a course of athletics.

Capt. F. E. Harris, Art. Corps, and bride have joined at Fort Monroe, Va., and received a hearty welcome from the garrison.

Miss Ellen Hodges, daughter of Colonel Hodges, will be married in November to Dr. G. W. W. Brewster, of Boston, Mass.

Lieut. R. S. Granger, A.C., visited friends in New York this week while en route from Fort Greble, R.I., to Cienfuegos, Cuba.

Comdr. Burns T. Walling, U.S.N., and Mrs. Walling arrived in Boston, Mass., July 1, from Naples on the steamship Cambrionian.

Lieut. C. F. Humphreys, Jr., 17th Infantry, was operated on for appendicitis June 16, at Boise Barracks hospital and is improving rapidly.

Geoffrey Bartlett, stepson of Lieut. Worth G. Ross, of the Revenue Cutter Service, has been named by Congressman Greene, of Massachusetts, as a cadet at the U.S. Military Academy.

Lieut. Betah Smith, 17th Inf., who has been confined to the hospital at Boise Barracks since April 11 with a rather severe case of appendicitis, is now on the highway to a speedy recovery.

Lieut. Louis McL. Hamilton, 14th U.S. Inf., and a detachment of 20 men from Fort Porter, N.Y., took station this week at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa., which is now one of the regular posts in the Department of the East.

Major Charles H. Lauchheimer, U.S.M.C., was a candidate for the position of Judge Advocate General of the Navy upon the retirement of Captain Lemly on June 7 last. No successor to the office is to be appointed at present as Captain Lemly is to continue in office for some time.

Mr. Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador, and Mrs. Choate; Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Mrs. White, and Capt. Richardson Clover, the U. S. Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Clover lunched July 12 with Rear Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield, on board the United States flagship Illinois, at Gravesend, England.

Father Mathew J. Tierney, rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart in Bayside, who several months ago was excluded from performing services at the reservation at Fort Totten, N.Y., will resume his functions at the chapel next Sunday. Father Tierney entered into a controversy with the post commander, Major Murray, which resulted in the exclusion referred to.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, A.C., commanding the artillery district of Narragansett, and Lieut. Col. J. M. K. Davis, A.C., commanding the artillery district of New London, have their hands full at present arranging for the work of the Artillery posts in their respective commands during the combined Army and Navy maneuvers to take place the latter part of next August.

At some interesting military athletic games at Fort Myer, Va., June 26, the officials were: Referee, Captain Sibley; judges, Captain Lewis, Captain Clark, Lieutenant Parker; starter, Dr. Lusk; clerk of the course, Lieutenant Harvey; marshal, Captain Foote; scorer, Lieutenant Lynch; distributor of prizes, Lieutenant Martin; committee of arrangements, Captain Trout, Lieutenants Weisel and Pike.

Officers lately registering in New York were: Gen. Geo. D. Ruggles, Earlington, Capt. J. H. Parker, Capt. E. T. Winston, Capt. W. G. Haan, Capt. A. B. Foster, Capt. J. Conklin, Col. J. L. Clem, Major C. B. Ewing, Grand Hotel; Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Manhattan; Capt. R. F. Gardner, Murray Hill; Major W. C. Gorgas, Park Avenue; Capt. L. S. Upton, Navarre; Major C. L. Best, Astor House.

Just previous to joining the Brooklyn for the reception of the remains of Lord Pauncefote for transport to England, Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan paid a visit to their friends, General and Mrs. Heywood, at the headquarters of the U.S. Marine Corps, Washington, D.C. The Brooklyn will remain in England but a short time after the remains of Lord Pauncefote have been transferred to the keeping of the relatives of the dead peer.

The New York Times' Saturday review of books of June 28 notes that one hundred copies of Capt. H. H. Sargent's last book, "The Campaign of Marango," have been purchased by the War Department. His "Napoleon Bonaparte's First Campaign" was ordered on the same liberal scale by the War Department at the time of its publication. Captain Sargent has received the highest praise from famous soldiers for his two Napoleon books.

Lieut. Comdr. Quinby, U.S.N., in command of the Navy recruiting party, is due at Elmira, N.Y., July 7 to July 12; Lockhaven, Pa., July 14 to July 16; Titusville, Pa., July 17 to July 19; Newcastle, Pa., July 21 to July 26; Pittsburgh, July 28 to Aug. 2; Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 4 to Aug. 9; Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 11 to Aug. 13; Huntington, W. Va., Aug. 14 to Aug. 20; Charleston, W. Va., Aug. 21 to Aug. 23; Cumberland, Md., Aug. 25 to Aug. 30; Altoona, Pa., Sept. 1 to Sept. 6.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Wampatuck, has sent letter to Major General Chaffee, U.S.A., in commendation of the "good work performed" by Capt. James W. Scott and Chief Engineer Harrover, 1st Assistant Engineer Hawthorne and 2d Assistant Engineer Harlow, of the Army transport Wright, in the work of raising that vessel which was wrecked on the Island of Samar in November, 1900. The letter has been sent to the War Department, General Chaffee also adding his endorsement for the energy and ability displayed by the officers named.

Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, 22d U.S. Inf., has been granted leave for three months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, and expects to leave Fort Logan H. Roots on or about July 5. His address for the present will be care of Geo. Wm. Sheldon, Esq., Summit, N.J. He also expects to visit Flushing, L.L., the Catskill Mountains and Denver, Colo. As he only returned on March 10 from three years' active service in the Philippines he hopes that the leave will "set him up" in health

once more. He expects to return to Fort Logan H. Roots about Oct. 1.

First Lieut. Harry Burgess, Engineer Corps, who is spending a two months' leave of absence in the East, attended the 100th anniversary celebration at West Point and has been visiting in New York city and vicinity, leaving there for the Eastern States, his address being care U.S. Engineer's Office, Newport, R.I., until about July 15, when he will return via New York and Washington to his post at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., where he will arrive July 22. Lieutenant Burgess returned last winter from a long service in the Philippines, where he enjoyed excellent health, the climate being very agreeable to him and he is willing, even quite anxious, to return to duty in the archipelago.

Gen. Horace Porter, U.S. Ambassador to France, has been awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor for distinguished gallantry in action at the battle of Chickamauga on Sept. 20, 1863, by the Board of Medals, of which Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U.S.A., is president. While serving as chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Cumberland, and volunteer aide to General Rosecrans, General Porter, at a critical moment when the lines were broken, rallied enough of the fugitives to hold the ground under a heavy fire, and facilitate the escape of a number of batteries and wagon trains. It is the desire of the board and the Secretary of War to present the medal to General Porter personally during his present visit in the United States.

#### APPOINTMENTS TO WEST POINT.

The President on June 28 appointed the following cadets at large at the United States Military Academy: James M. Lockett, son of Capt. James Lockett, 4th Cavalry; Reynolds Hayden, son of Lieut. Comdr. Edward E. Hayden, U.S.N.; Frederick T. Dickman, son of Capt. Joseph T. Dickman, 8th Cavalry; Jonathan M. Wainwright, son of Major B. P. Wainwright, 5th Cavalry; Walter H. Yeatman, son of Major Richard T. Yeatman, 22d Infantry; Marcus H. Thompson, son of Capt. John T. Thompson, Ordnance Department; Henry B. Claggett, son of the late Major J. Rozier Claggett, 2d Infantry; V. C. F. Nicholson, son of Capt. William J. Nicholson, 12th Cavalry; John S. Pratt, son of Major Sedgwick Pratt, Artillery Corps, and Henry W. Torney, son of Major George H. Torney, surgeon, U.S.A. Alternates—George E. Turner, son of the late Gen. John W. Turner; Throop H. Wilder, son of Major W. E. Wilder; Henry M. Wessells, Jr., son of Col. H. W. Wessells, 3d Cavalry; Edwin V. Sumner, 3d son of Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, retired; Albert D. Carroll, son of Col. Henry Carroll, retired.

The above cadetships were provided for in the Military Academy Appropriation bill which has just passed Congress, and are in addition to the regular quota. The cadets have been ordered to report at West Point, July 25 next.

Mr. John B. Ketcham has for many years been running a Christian Aid Association, whose charitable work seems to have consisted mainly in furnishing a much-needed support for its secretary and treasurer, who was Ketcham himself. Ketcham has been a firm believer that charity begins at home and appears to have conducted his society after the methods of the English beadle who had charge of a fund, the income of which was to be given to the poorest family in the parish. Once a year the worthy beadle called his wife in counsel and the two resolved in committee that the family of the beadle himself was worst in need, and so the annual dole was taken by them. Mr. Ketcham's ways have now brought him into trouble with the War Department for a second time within our recollection. The Department has issued an unsigned statement in which they say: "A list of the chaplains of the Army and their stations is readily obtainable, and it is believed that persons who are disposed to contribute either money or literature to the carrying out of religious work in the Army can best accomplish their purpose through correspondence with one or more of these chaplains. It is not true, as stated in the circulars of this association (the U.S. Christian Aid Association), that the discipline of the Army does not concern itself about morals or religion, or that the moral improvement of the soldiers of the Army is at all neglected. The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, 3 West Twentieth street, New York city, have been and are still doing a most excellent work in the Army and are accorded every facility at the hands of the military authorities. As this association is non-sectarian it is believed that any aid for the purpose of furthering the moral condition of the soldiers of our Army can be better extended through donations to the chaplains or to this representative committee than by sending it to self-constituted associations."

The following candidates were nominated by the President on July 3 for appointment as midshipmen at the Naval Academy, to fill vacancies now existing: C. P. Winslow, son of Lieut. Francis Winslow, U.S.N., retired, Newberne, N.C.; John Blandin, son of the late Lieut. J. J. Blandin, U.S.N.; H. G. Knox, son of Capt. Harry Knox, U.S.N., Newport, R.I.; A. D. Turnbull, son of Frank Turnbull, a former naval officer; W. F. Burwell, Jr., son of Capt. W. T. Burwell, U.S.N., commandant Puget Sound Navy Yard, Bremerton, Wash.; W. C. Wise, Jr., son of Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, U.S.N., General Board, Washington; E. P. Roelker, son of Capt. Charles R. Roelker, U.S.N., Washington, D.C.; A. C. Kellogg, son of Comdr. A. G. Kellogg, U.S.N., retired, Navy Yard, Boston; R. R. Mann, son of James D. Mann, late lieutenant, 7th U.S. Cav.; S. Q. Garst, son of Comdr. P. Garst, U.S.N., Newport, R.I.; K. C. Boush, son of Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush, just detached from Hydrographic Office; S. W. Battle, Jr., son of P. A. Surg. S. Westray Battle, U.S.N., retired, Asheville, N.C., on leave abroad; B. T. Johnson, son of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson; R. L. Denig, son of Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Denig, inspector at Pennsylvania Steel Company Works, office at Harrisburg, Pa.; A. G. Stirling, son of Rear Admiral Yates Stirling.

The 9th Cavalry, a negro regiment, has, the New York Tribune says, completely upset the Southern theory that the negroes would never make good soldiers. The 9th is a gallant and extremely effective regiment, and to it as a body, and to its members as individuals, there is no such thing as fear. In the Coeur d'Alene riots in Idaho the 9th Cavalry made an enduring record for bravery. From the moment when first the regiment went

into action against the rioters its reputation for reckless bravery, coupled with coolness and determination when in action, was made.

#### THE FIFTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate and House finally adjourned on the afternoon of July 1, closing the first session of the Fifty-Seventh Congress. Final agreement was reached on the Naval Appropriation bill on the last day of the session. We give an outline of the bill elsewhere.

A table of the appropriations for the year 1903 under the several heads and the decreases or increases, compared with those for the previous year, prepared by Clerk Cleaves of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, shows:

Agriculture .....	\$5,208,960	Inc.	\$626,540
Army .....	91,530,136	Dec.	24,203,913
Diplomatic .....	1,957,926	Inc.	108,496
District of Columbia .....	8,547,526	Inc.	45,257
Fortifications .....	7,288,955	Dec.	65,056
Indian .....	9,143,902	Dec.	603,568
Legislative .....	25,398,382	Inc.	803,412
Military Academy .....	2,627,324	Inc.	1,854,671
Naval .....	73,678,963	Inc.	577,172
Pension .....	139,842,230	Dec.	5,403,000
Post Office .....	138,416,598	Inc.	14,633,910
General Deficiency .....	28,039,912	Inc.	12,122,264
River and Harbor .....	26,736,442	Inc.	26,726,442
Sundry Civil .....	60,125,359	Dec.	1,870,549
Miscellaneous .....	2,600,000	Dec.	5,320,019
Isthmian Canal .....	50,130,000	Inc.	50,130,000
Permanent Appr't'n's .....	123,921,220	Dec.	437,000

Total .....

The Senate on June 30 passed S. 2035, providing that Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, U.S.N., retired, be hereafter paid the same pay and allowances he received as rear admiral on the active list of the Navy at the date of his transfer to the retired list by reason of age.

The Senate before adjournment passed the following bills: H. R. 11656, to incorporate the Society of the Army of Santiago de Cuba. S. 3850, appropriating \$30,000 to aid in erecting and completing on the battlefield of Princeton, N.J., a suitable monument to be available when the Princeton Battle Monument Association shall have raised an additional sum of \$30,000; the design for said monument to be approved by the Secretary of War. S. 4657, appropriating \$10,000 for a statue of Commodore John D. Sloat, U.S.N., at Monterey, Cal. S. 6004, allowing Commissary Gen. John J. Weston \$241.60 for loss of professional books and clothing while changing station under orders in 1877, from the cantonment on Tongue River, Mont., to Helena, Mont., as captain and C.S.

The Senate has passed H. R. 97, to authorize the Secretary of War to issue certificates of discharge in lieu of lost or destroyed discharges. The Senate bills of like tenor S. 3931 and S. 2427, were postponed indefinitely.

The Senate has agreed to a resolution authorizing the printing of 7,500 additional copies of the report of the Daughters of the American Revolution for 1890 and 1897, with the historical preface.

The Senate has passed H. R. 11019, passed by the House last week, appropriating \$1,000 to bestow a gold medal of honor upon 1st Lieut. David H. Jarvis, 2d Lieut. Ellsworth P. Bertholf, and Dr. Samuel J. Call, surgeon, R.C.S., and members of the overland expedition of 1897 and 1898 for the relief of the whaling fleet in the Arctic regions, in recognition of the heroic service rendered by them in connection with that expedition. The bill was signed by the President.

The Senate on motion of Mr. Aldrich has requested the House to return, in order that it may be reconsidered, the bill it passed on June 25, S. 2341, to authorize the readjustment of claims of Army officers in certain cases. Mr. Aldrich said that it was a bill relating to longevity pay for officers of the Army, involving several million dollars, and that he had not known the character of the bill when it was passed.

The Senate on June 30 took up, but finally allowed to lie over without action, S. 5724, to pay Paymaster James E. Tolfree for losses both of Government and private property by fire in the Windsor Hotel, Yokohama, Japan, Feb. 8, 1886.

The quickest piece of legislation accomplished during the session of Congress just concluded was the passage of a bill appropriating \$75,000 for a quartermaster's supply depot at Omaha, Neb. Mr. Mercer secured its passage by the House at two o'clock on July 1. The Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate favorably reported the bill while the Senate was in executive session. Senator Dietrich called it up, and the Senate passed the bill at 2:45 P.M. The bill was engrossed, enrolled, signed by the Speaker and President pro tem. Frye, of the Senate, and at 4:15 the President signed the bill and it became a law.

A statement of the work of the Senate Committee on Pensions during the session of Congress just closed, up to June 29, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Galinger on June 30. It shows that 33 Senate general pension bills passed through the hands of the committee, of which only one became a law. Of Senate private bills there were 2,552, of which 339 became laws, 98 still awaiting approval by the President, 1,966 having received no action by the Senate, and the others awaiting action by the House. Of House private pension bills 1,071 passed through the hands of the committee, of which 595 became laws; 119 are awaiting the President's approval, and the others met various fates. The total number of pension bills introduced in the House was 7,518, making, with the 2,552 in the Senate, a grand total of 10,070. Many of the bills awaiting approval were signed by the President before the close of the session.

The House on June 30 passed Representative Dick's bill to promote the efficiency of the militia, H. R. 11654. The House has passed S. R. 118, passed by the Senate last week, to permit Arturo R. Calvo, of Costa Rica, to receive instruction at the Military Academy, without expense to the United States.

The House has passed S. 1949, to appoint George H. Paul a warrant machinist in the Navy notwithstanding he was about seven months beyond the age limit at the time of examination, he having passed the examination, near the top of the list, under a misapprehension as to the age limit, and having served twelve months at the Naval Academy and four years at sea in the Government service as an engineer. In the Senate the bill was allowed to lie over.

The House on July 1 passed a joint resolution appropriating \$5,000 each for monuments to be erected in North Carolina to the memory of Gen. Francis Nash and Gen.



William Lee Davidson, in accordance with resolutions of the Continental Congress of November, 1777, and February, 1778, respectively. Mr. Cannon opposed the bill, believing that the United States should confine appropriations for memorials and monuments to those which were to be erected in the District of Columbia, and that local monuments should be erected at the expense of their neighborhoods. Bills were also passed appropriating \$50,000 each for the erection of statues of Baron Steuben and Count Pulaski. These statues will go at the two unoccupied corners of Lafayette square, opposite the White House, the other two being occupied by the Lafayette and Rochambeau statues.

The House on July 1 passed S. 2162, the bill to reorganize the Marine Hospital Service, making it the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The House Committee on Military Affairs reported without amendment S. 5381, to correct errors in dates of original appointment of Capt. James J. Hornbrook and others. Also S. 661, to restore to the roll of the Army and retire as captain, Thomas H. Carpenter, late 17th U.S. Inf. Also S. 4426, to authorize the Secretary of War to loan arms to the institutions having companies of the Boys' Brigade connected therewith, which passed the Senate on June 24. The committee reported adversely H. R. 1737, to appoint Lieut. Herbert Cushman, U.S.A., retired, a captain, retired. Similar bills were reported adversely in the 54th and 56th Congresses, and the committee state that they see no reason to reverse the previous action.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has reported without amendment S. 4083, for the relief of Surg. John P. Bransford, U.S.N. Also S. 33817, to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, U.S.N., to the rank of commander. Also H. R. 10738, for the relief of Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg, U.S.N., retired. Also S. 3791, to provide suitable medals for the officers and crew of the U.S.S. Kearsarge. The bill as amended has the approval of the Navy Department.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs have recommended the adoption of H. J. Res. 8, tendering the thanks of Congress to Rear Admiral Louis Kempf, U.S.N., for meritorious conduct at Taku, China.

The House Committee on the Judiciary has reported without amendment H. R. 15066, to incorporate the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

The House Committee on Claims has reported without amendment H. R. 15217, for the relief of George Lea Pebiger.

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 125, Mr. Scott: Providing for the appointment of a commission to report a plan for a memorial in honor of the heroes of the Revolutionary War.

S. 6310, Mr. McComas: Appropriates \$20,000 for a statue of Gen. Otho Holand Williams, at Williamsport, Md.

H. R. 14690, Mr. Finley: Appropriates \$25,000 for a monument at Cowpens battle ground, S.C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the battle of Cowpens on Jan. 30, 1781.

H. R. 15217, Mr. Fletcher (by request): That from and after the passage of this act no money shall be paid from the U.S. Treasury toward the support or for the use of any State Soldiers' Home in which any part of the pension money of the inmates is demanded or required by the State.

H. R. 15303, Mr. Foss: That a naval engineering laboratory shall be established on such land owned by the Government as the Secretary of the Navy may designate, to be known as the Melville Engineering Laboratory. The total cost of said laboratory, including all buildings and complete equipment, shall not exceed \$400,000, toward which the sum of \$200,000 is hereby appropriated.

H. R. 15340, Mr. Flynn (by request): To expressly confer American citizenship upon the people of Porto Rico.

One of the last things accomplished at the recent session of Congress was the passage of a bill to promote Naval Cadet William V. Tomb, U.S.N., to ensign and place him on the retired list of the Navy with that rank. Ensign Tomb, who was appointed from Arkansas, graduated from the Naval Academy, and at once went to sea for two years' service preliminary to receiving a commission. In the Philippines. He was taken ill, and the illness clung to him when he returned to this country. He failed in the physical examination for an ensign's commission and influential friends carried the matter into Congress, but while the bill passed the Senate without difficulty, its supporters had almost given up hope of its passing the House. The enactment of the measure in the closing hours of the session, followed by its prompt approval by the President will be generally commended.

Two large and well-equipped training stations for conducting experiments in wireless telegraphy and for training men to become expert in wireless telegraphy, will be established by the Navy, one in Washington and the other in Annapolis. Men who have had experience in electricity and who have excellent records will be made electricians of the first rate and ordered to duty at one of these wireless telegraphy training stations. It is pointed out by the Bureau of Navigation that this is an excellent opportunity for experienced men already in the Service. The Department is anxious that all men who desire to make a specialty of wireless telegraphy and who have the necessary qualifications

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications held a special meeting this week at Sandy Hook for the purpose of reconsidering their recommendation that the dynamite guns there be sold as old junk. The belief prevails that the board adhered to its first finding that the guns were unfitted for the service.

The itinerary of the tour of inspection of the navy yards and naval stations along the North Atlantic coast, being made by the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, includes Portsmouth, Va., New York, Newport, New London, Boston, and Portsmouth, N.H.

Torpedo boat No. 42, of the German navy, was run down and sunk by a British steamer on June 24 at the mouth of the Elbe. The commander of the torpedo boat and three of her crew were missing.

The appointment of Col. Charles Smart, Assistant Surgeon General of the Army, as president of the Army Medical School in Washington to succeed General Forwood, is most fitting. Colonel Smart, who was born in Scotland, and who studied medicine there, came to this country before the beginning of actual hostilities in the Civil War, in which he

served with great credit. Since then he has been prominently identified with the work of the Medical Department of the Army.

#### OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

Manila, July 3.

Secretary of War: Provincial government was inaugurated in La Laguna on July 1, thus completing the establishment of civil government over all civilized people of archipelago. Acceptance of American authority general, pacification complete. I beg to offer congratulations to you and through you to the President on the success of the wise and humane policy inaugurated by President McKinley and continued by President Roosevelt.

WRIGHT.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Sumner from Manila, P. I., June 25, for San Francisco, with 226 enlisted men 24th Inf., 238 enlisted men 17th Inf., and 77 casuals.

The War Department is advised of the sailing of the transport Kilpatrick, July 1, from San Francisco for Manila, P. I., with the following military passengers: 2d Squadron, 6th Cav., 254 enlisted men and the following officers of that regiment: Major Waynwright, Captains Wheeler and Goldman, Chaplain Dulton, Lieutenants Hall, McClure, Raynor, Lewis, Swift and Rothwell; other passengers included Colonels Sharpe, Sub. Dept., and Penney, 29th Inf.; Majors Bullis, Pay Dept., Von Schrader, Q. M. Dept., and Carter, Medical Dept.; Captain Barker, Q. M. Dept.; Lieutenant Cunningham, Signal Corps; 54 Hospital Corps men, Contract Surgeon Dickinson, and one Army Nurse Corps, female.

#### THE ARMY.

Commander-in-Chief—Theo. Roosevelt, President.  
Secretary of War—Elihu Root.  
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.  
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.

#### PRaise FOR THE PHILIPPINE ARMY.

G. O. 65, JULY 4, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

War Department, Washington, July 4, 1902.

To the Army of the United States:

The President upon this anniversary of national independence wishes to express to the officers and enlisted men of the United States Army his deep appreciation of the service they have rendered to the country in the great and difficult undertakings which they have brought to a successful conclusion during the past year.

He thanks the officers and the enlisted men who have been maintaining order and carrying on the military government in Cuba, because they have faithfully given effect to the humane purposes of the American people. They have with sincere kindness helped the Cuban people to take all the successive steps necessary to the establishment of their own constitutional government. During the time required for that process they have governed Cuba wisely, regarding justice and respecting individual liberty; have honestly collected and expended for the best interests of the Cuban people the revenue amounting to over sixty millions of dollars; have carried out practical and thorough sanitary measures, greatly improving the health and lowering the death rate of the island. By patient, scientific research they have ascertained the causes of yellow fever, and by good administration have put an end to that most dreadful disease which has long destroyed the lives and hindered the commercial prosperity of the Cubans. They have expedited justice and secured protection for the rights of the innocent, while they have cleaned the prisons and established sound discipline and healthful conditions for the punishment of the guilty. They have re-established and renovated and put upon a substantial basis adequate hospitals and asylums for the care of the unfortunate. They have established a general system of free common schools throughout the island, in which over two hundred thousand children are in actual attendance. They have constructed great and necessary public works. They have gradually trained the Cubans themselves in all branches of administration, so that the new government upon assuming power has begun its work with an experienced force of Cuban civil service employees competent to execute its orders. They have borne themselves with dignity and self-control, so that nearly four years of military occupation have passed unmarred by injury or insult to man or woman. They have transferred the government of Cuba to the Cuban people amid universal expressions of friendship and good will, and have left a record of ordered justice and liberty, of rapid improvement in material and moral conditions, and progress in the art of government which reflects great credit upon the people of the United States.

The President thanks the officers and enlisted men of the Army in the Philippines, both regulars and volunteers, for the courage and fortitude, the indomitable spirit and loyal devotion with which they have put down and ended the great insurrection which has raged throughout the archipelago against the lawful sovereignty and just authority of the United States. The task was peculiarly difficult and trying. They were required at first to overcome organized resistance of superior numbers, well equipped with modern arms of precision, entrenched in an unknown country of mountain defiles, jungles, and swamps, apparently capable of interminable defense. When this resistance had been overcome they were required to crush out a general system of guerrilla warfare conducted among a people speaking unknown tongues from whom it was almost impossible to obtain the information necessary for successful pursuit or to guard against surprise and ambush.

The enemies by whom they were surrounded were regardless of all obligations of good faith and of all the limitations which humanity has imposed upon civilized warfare. Bound themselves by the laws of war, our soldiers were called upon to meet every device of unscrupulous treachery and to contemplate without reprisal the infliction of barbarous cruelties upon their comrades and friendly natives. They were instructed, while punishing armed resistance, to conciliate the friendship of the peaceful, yet had to do with a population among whom it was impossible to distinguish friend from foe, and who in countless instances used a false appearance of friendship for ambush and assassination. They were obliged to deal with problems of communication and transportation in a country without roads and frequently made impassable by torrential rains. They were weakened by tropical heat and tropical disease. Widely scattered over a great archipelago, extending a thousand miles from north to south, the gravest responsibilities, involving the life or death of their commands, frequently devolved upon young and inexperienced officers beyond the reach of specific orders or advice.

Under all these adverse circumstances the Army of the Philippines has accomplished its task rapidly and completely. In more than two thousand combats, great and small, within three years, it has exhibited unvarying courage and resolution. Utilizing the lessons of the Indian wars it has relentlessly followed the guerrilla bands to their fastnesses in mountain and jungle and crushed them. It has put an end to the vast system of intimidation and secret assassination by which the peaceful natives were prevented from taking a genuine part in government under American authority. It has captured or forced to surrender substantially all the leaders of the insurrection. It has submitted to no discouragement and halted at no obstacle. Its officers have shown high qualities of command, and its men have

shown devotion and discipline. Its splendid virile energy has been accompanied by self control, patience, and magnanimity. With surprisingly few individual exceptions its course has been characterized by humanity and kindness to the prisoner and the non-combatant. With admirable good temper, sympathy, and loyalty to American ideals its commanding generals have joined with the civilian agents of the Government in healing the wounds of war and assuring to the people of the Philippines the blessings of peace and prosperity. Individual liberty, protection of personal rights, civil order, public instruction, and religious freedom have followed its footsteps. It has added honor to the flag which it defended, and has justified increased confidence in the future of the American people, whose soldiers do not shrink from labor or death, yet love liberty and peace.

The President feels that he expresses the sentiments of all the loyal people of the United States in doing honor to the whole Army which has joined in the performance and shares in the credit of these honorable services.

This General Order will be read aloud at parade in every military post on the 4th day of July, 1902, or on the first day after it shall have been received.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. CORBIN,  
Adjutant General, Major General, U.S.A.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS, JULY 2, H.Q.A.

Col. Charles Smart, assistant surgeon general, detailed President of faculty of Army Medical School, vice Brig. General William H. Forwood, surgeon general, relieved.

Leave granted 3d Lt. Emmett R. Harris, A.C., extended thirteen days.

Capt. Francis R. Shunk, C.E., relieved from duty as Assistant Engineer of the third lighthouse district, and then report to Chief of Engineers, for instructions.

Leave granted 1st Lieut. Elmer J. Wallace, A.C., extended thirteen days.

Leave granted Capt. Clough Overton, 14th Cav., extended three months.

Leave granted Contract Surgeon John R. Hicks, extended one month.

Capt. George E. Stockle, 8th Cav., transferred from troop H to troop B.

Capt. Stephen L. H. Slocum, 8th Cav., assigned to troop H.

Circular 24 of June 28, H.Q.A., publishes action Artillery board on the subject of changing graduations of sub-scales of azimuth circles on guns and mortars from minutes to hundredths of a degree.

Circular 25 of June 30, H.Q.A., publishes opinions of Auditor War Department.

#### G. O. 67, JULY 4, 1902, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

The following, received from the War Department, is published for the information and guidance of the Army:

The insurrection against the sovereign authority of the United States in the Philippine Archipelago having ended, and provincial civil governments having been established throughout the entire territory of the archipelago not inhabited by Moro tribes, under the instructions of the President to the Philippine Commission, dated April 7, 1900, now ratified and confirmed by the act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act temporarily to provide for the administration of affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands and for other purposes," the general commanding the Division of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the further performance of the duties of military governor and the office of military governor in said archipelago is terminated. The general commanding the Division of the Philippines and all military officers in authority therein will continue to observe the direction, contained in the aforesaid instructions of the President, that the military forces in the Division of the Philippines shall be at all times subject, under the orders of the military commander to the call of the civil authorities for the maintenance of law and order, and the enforcement of their authority.

By direction of the President:

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:

H. C. CORBIN, A.G., Major Gen., U.S.A.

#### G. O. 8, JUNE 28, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.

Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, Q.M., is assigned to duty as assistant to the Chief Q.M. of the Department. Captain Schofield is also assigned to the duty of adjusting and settling telegraph accounts, vice Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Q.M. General, relieved.

#### G. O. 61, JUNE 30, H.Q.A., A.G.O.

1. States certain lands on Key West not reserved for military purposes.
2. Publishes Acts of Congress.

#### ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for appointment, promotion, and transfer in the Army sent to the Senate on June 22, and 25, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of June 23, page 1289, were confirmed by the Senate on June 27.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 23, 1902.

Appointments in the Army.

Capt. Joseph C. Byron, quartermaster, to be captain of infantry, with rank from March 2, 1899.

Capt. Chauncey B. Baker, Infantry Arm (detailed as quartermaster), to be quartermaster with the rank of captain, March 2, 1899.

John P. Kelly, of Florida, contract surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers, with the rank of captain, June 23, 1902.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate July 1, 1902.

Promotions in the Medical Department.

Major Blair D. Taylor, surg., to be deputy surgeon general, with rank of lieutenant colonel, June 30, 1902, vice Winne, retired.

Capt. Frank H. Keefer, asst. surg., to be surgeon, with rank of major, June 30, 1902, vice Taylor, promoted.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Girard, deputy surg. gen., to be assistant surgeon general, with the rank of colonel, June 23, 1902, vice Forwood, appointed surgeon general.

Major Henry B. Turritt, surg., to be deputy surgeon general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, June 23, 1902, vice Girard, promoted.

Capt. Euclid B. Frick, asst. surg., to be surgeon, with rank of major, June 23, 1902, vice Turritt, promoted.

Promotions in Cavalry Arm.

Lieut. Col. Allen Smith, 1st Cav., to be colonel, June 23, 1902, vice Wint, 6th Cav., appointed brigadier general.

Major Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav., to be lieutenant colonel, June 23, 1902, vice Smith, 1st Cav., promoted.

Capt. William A. Shunk, 9th Cav., to be major, June 23, 1902, vice Sprole, 8th Cav., promoted.

1st Lieut. Alexander M. Miller, Jr., 9th Cav., to be captain, June 30, 1902, vice Blunt, 15th Cav., retired.

1st Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 1st Cav., to be captain, June 23, 1902, vice Shunk, 9th Cav., promoted.

Promotions in Infantry Arm.

Lieut. Col. John F. Stretch, 25th Inf., to be colonel, June 23, 1902, vice Baldwin, 25th Inf., appointed brigadier general, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. P. Rogers, 22d Inf., to be colonel, June 23, 1902, vice Lee, 30th Inf., appointed brigadier general.

Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, June 23, 1902, vice Stretch, 25th Inf., promoted.

Major Marion P. Maus, 2d Inf., to be lieutenant colonel, June 23, 1902, vice Rogers, 22d Inf., promoted.

Capt. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., to be major (subject



to examination), June 28, 1902, vice Williams, 17th Inf., promoted.  
1st Lieut. John G. Workizer, 2d Inf., to be captain, June 28, 1902, vice French, 4th Inf., detailed as quartermaster.  
1st Lieut. Charles H. Bridges, 22d Inf., to be captain, June 28, 1902, vice Maney, 15th Inf., promoted.

G. O. 50, June 25, H. Q. A., A. G. O.  
In addition to the organization of the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery at Fort Riley, Kansas, as prescribed for the "Cavalry and Light Artillery School" in paragraph 54 of the Regulations, the commanding officer of the battalion of field artillery and the captains of the batteries of field artillery stationed at that post shall constitute a board to be known as "The Field Artillery Board," to which may be referred from time to time all subjects concerning the operations of artillery in the field upon which the Commanding General of the Army may desire its opinions and recommendations. The adjutant of the artillery support will act as recorder of the board.  
By Command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Major General, U. S. A.

#### ENLISTED STRENGTH OF ARMY.

G. O. 63, JULY 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following order from the War Department is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:  
War Department, Washington, July 1, 1902.  
By direction of the President, the organization of the enlisted strength of the Army established by his direction May 8, 1901, under an act of Congress approved Feb. 2, 1901, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency of the permanent military establishment of the United States," modified by War Department Orders of May 31, 1902, and published in General Orders, No. 48, May 31, 1902, from the Headquarters of the Army, is in connection with the acts approved June 28, 1902, "making appropriations for the support of the Army" and "for the support of the Military Academy," further modified as follows:

**Cavalry.**  
12 troops of 75 enlisted men each..... 900  
Regimental and squadron non-commissioned staff... 8  
Regimental band ..... 28

Total number of enlisted men in regiment... 936  
Number of regiments ..... 15  
Total number of enlisted in Cavalry ..... 14,040  
Each troop of Cavalry will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 8 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 blacksmiths and farriers, 1 saddler, 2 wagoners, 2 trumpeters, 51 privates; total, 75. Each Cavalry band will consist of 1 chief musician, 1 chief trumpeter, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook, 11 privates; total, 28.

**Artillery Corps.**  
Sergeants major, senior grade..... 21  
Sergeants major, junior grade ..... 27  
10 bands (organized as provided for Cavalry) of 28 men each ..... 280

Total non-commissioned staff and bands..... 328

**Coast Artillery.**  
126 companies of 100 enlisted men each..... 12,744  
Each company of Coast Artillery will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 mechanics, 2 musicians, 81 privates; total, 169.

**Field Artillery.**  
28 batteries (25 light and 3 mountain) of 120 enlisted men each ..... 3,360  
Each battery will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 91 privates; total, 120.  
2 batteries (siege) of 160 enlisted men each ..... 320  
Each battery (siege) will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 1 stable sergeant, 6 sergeants, 12 corporals, 2 cooks, 4 artificers, 2 musicians, 131 privates; total, 160.  
Total number of enlisted men in Artillery Corps... 17,742

**Infantry.**  
12 companies of 80 enlisted men each ..... 960  
Regimental and battalion non-commissioned staff... 8  
Regimental band ..... 28

Total number of enlisted men in regiment... 996  
Number of regiments ..... 30  
Total number of enlisted men in Infantry... 29,880  
Each Infantry company will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 1 artificer, 2 musicians, 57 privates; total, 80.  
Each Infantry band will consist of 1 chief musician, 1 principal musician, 1 drum major, 4 sergeants, 8 corporals, 1 cook, 12 privates; total, 28.

**Engineers.**  
4 companies of 104 enlisted men each..... 416  
Battalion non-commissioned staff ..... 2  
Total number of enlisted men in battalion... 418  
Number of battalions ..... 3  
Engineer band (organized as provided for Infantry)... 1,254

Total number of enlisted men in Engineers... 1,262  
Each Engineer company will consist of 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 8 sergeants, 10 corporals, 2 cooks, 2 musicians, 40 first-class privates, 40 second-class privates; total, 104.  
Additional strength: For four troops of Cavalry, 25 privates each, and 12 companies of Infantry, 50 privates each, when stationed at the General Service and Staff College; for 12 troops of Cavalry, 10 privates each, when stationed at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery; for the company on duty as Legion Guard, Pekin, China, 70 privates; total, 890.  
Total enlisted in line of Army..... 63,834

**Staff Departments, Etc.**  
U. S. Military Academy ..... 342  
Signal Corps ..... 810  
Ordnance Department (including Ordnance sergeants) ..... 700  
Post commissary sergeants ..... 200  
Post quartermaster sergeants ..... 150  
Electrician sergeants ..... 100  
Indian scouts ..... 75  
Recruiting parties and recruits ..... 500

Total staff, etc..... 2,877

Total Army ..... 66,711  
In the organizations which are above the maximum strength fixed by this order the necessary reductions will be effected by casualties as they occur, through expirations of service, etc., or by transfers as may be hereafter directed.

By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. Corbin, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 64, JULY 1, H. Q. A., A. G. O.  
1. The General Service and Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., will be opened Sept. 1, 1902. The course of instruction will be arranged under the supervision of the War College Board and announced in general orders.  
Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell is detailed as commandant of the college and post of Fort Leavenworth. He will be relieved from duty in the Division of the Philippines on July 4, 1902, and will assume his duties under the foregoing detail at Fort Leavenworth at his convenience.  
2. The following officers are detailed as members of the War College Board:  
Major Gen. Samuel B. M. Young; Brig. Gen. William

H. Carter; Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss; Major Henry A. Greene, U. S. Inf., assistant adjutant general; Major William D. Beach, 10th U. S. Cav.

The board composed of the above-named officers and Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, chief of Engineers, Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, commandant of the General Service and Staff College; Col. Wallace F. Randolph, chief of Artillery, and Col. Albert L. Mills, superintendent of the Military Academy, ex-officio members, will convene in this city on the 21st day of July, 1902.

The board will be governed by the provisions of General Orders, No. 155, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, Nov. 27, 1901, and such other instructions as may from time to time be communicated to it.

The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service.  
By command of Lieutenant General Miles:  
H. C. Corbin, A. G., Major Gen., U. S. A.

G. O. 22, JUNE 20, DEPT. OF COLORADO.  
1st Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, 12th Inf., aide-de-camp, is designated as acting engineer officer, acting ordnance officer, and acting signal officer of the Department of Colorado, relieving Major Charles A. Arnum, 7th Cav.

G. O. 15, JUNE 27, DEPT. EAST.  
Capt. William V. Judson, C. E., having reported is announced as engineer officer on the staff of the Department of the East Commander, with station at Washington Barracks, D. C.

G. O. 16, JULY 1, DEPT. EAST.  
Capt. Frank H. Lawton, commissary, having reported, is assigned to duty as assistant to the chief commissary of the department.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, will proceed to Fort Lincoln, the new post near Bismarck, N. D., on business connected with the intended occupation of that post by troops. (June 21, D. D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Herbert E. Tuthery, acting inspector general, will proceed to Skagway, Alaska; Fort Egbert, Alaska, via Dawson, Canada; Forts Gibbon, St. Michael, Davis and Lisicum, Alaska, and make annual inspections of the posts and stations. (June 21, D. C.)

Major Alfred Reynolds, U. S. Inf., inspector general, will proceed on public business to Bismarck, N. D., and return to his proper station. (June 20, D. D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER DEPARTMENT.

Capt. John T. Knight, Q. M., will proceed to Philadelphia, Penn., for duty at the Schuylkill Arsenal, to relieve Capt. Joseph C. Byron, Q. M., who will avail himself of the leave of absence granted him. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, deputy Q. M. general, or Capt. Richmond McA. Schofield, quartermaster, will make not to exceed four visits each month to Fort Lincoln, North Dakota, and not to exceed twenty visits each month to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with the construction work at the posts named. (June 23, H. Q. A.)

Major Isaac W. Little, Q. M., now on leave at Elizabeth, N. J., is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed at once to New York city, to relieve Major Samuel R. Jones, Q. M., of his temporary assignment. (June 28, H. Q. A.)  
The Q. M. of Fort Morgan, Ala., in addition to his present duties will assume charge of the construction of public buildings at that post, to relieve Major John T. French, Jr., Q. M., who will repair to Washington, D. C., for further instructions. (June 30, H. Q. A.)

#### SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

So much of par. 11, S. O. 123, June 6, 1902, from H. Q. A., as relates to Post Commissary Sergeant Charles L. Geminer, is revoked. (June 25, H. Q. A.)

Post Commissary Serg. Charles L. Geminer, Fort Robinson, Neb., is transferred to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 26, H. Q. A.)

Com. Serg. F. C. McIntosh will proceed to San Francisco, en route to Manila. (Ft. McHenry, June 25.)  
Capt. Frank A. Cook, commissary, will repair to Washington not later than July 7, 1902, for temporary duty. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. Elmer A. Dean, asst. surg., Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. (June 24, D. L.)

Contract Surg. P. S. Kellogg is assigned to duty at Fort Egbert, Alaska. (June 17, D. C.)  
Contract Surg. Joseph Pettijohn, now at Vancouver Barracks, will report to the Commanding Officer, Battalion 8th Inf., at Fort Lawton, Wash., on June 30, to accompany that command as medical officer, and proceed with Co. D, 8th Inf., to Fort Gibbon, Alaska, for duty. (June 17, D. C.)

Acting Hospital Steward Carl R. Thompson, will proceed to Fort Canby, Wash., for duty. (June 19, D. C.)  
Acting Hospital Steward Richard F. Hare, will proceed to Fort Columbia, Wash., sub-post of Fort Stevens, Oregon, for duty. (June 19, D. C.)

Contract Surg. Thomas J. Strong, now at San Francisco, Cal., will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Contract Surg. William V. Kellogg, upon his arrival at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., with the 6th Inf., will proceed to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, for duty. (June 27, H. Q. A.)  
Contract Surg. George Keweenaw, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and upon the expiration of his present leave will proceed from Philadelphia, Penn., to Fort Wood, New York, for duty, to relieve Contract Surg. Julius C. Le Hardy, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for transportation to the Philippine Islands. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named hospital stewards, now at San Francisco, Cal., are transferred to the stations designated after their respective names: Joseph Schraml to Fort Porter, New York; Benjamin Hanson to Fort Screven, Ga.; John Van Kervin, Fort Washakie, Wyoming; Charles S. Elliott to Fort Stevens, Oregon; James N. Lathrop to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Richard S. Noaks to Fort Bliss, Texas. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named hospital stewards when relieved by other hospital stewards will be sent to Manila: John L. Gerlach, Fort Porter, N. Y.; Henry Kilikelly, Fort Screven, Ga.; John Nan Kervin, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; George W. McKenzie, Fort Bliss, Tex. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward John R. Sands, Fort Clark, Tex., will be sent to Manila, for duty. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Contract Dental Surg. Alexander P. Bacon, is relieved from duty at Fort Clark, Texas, and will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas. (June 28, D. T.)

The following named hospital stewards, appointed June 24, will be sent to Manila: Carl G. Brown and Grant Funderburg, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Charles W. Albright, Army General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C.; Howard R. Jackson, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Edward J. Hill, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Welcome N. Powell, Vancouver Barracks, Wash., upon expiration of furlough. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Samuel Marcus, appointed June 24, 1902, now at San Juan, Porto Rico, will be sent to Mayaguez, Porto Rico, for duty, to relieve Hospital Steward Clarence B. Hodgdon, who will be sent to Fort Totten, New York, for duty, to relieve Hospital Steward Robert Burg, Steward Burg will be sent to Manila. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

The following named hospital stewards, are transferred to the stations designated after their respective names: Harry Fisher, to Fort Snelling, Minn.; Gust Frankan, to Fort McDowell, Cal.; James H. Todd, to the Co. of Instruction, Hospital Corps, Fort McDowell, Cal.; Paul Compton, to Fort McPherson, Ga.; Brown F. Atkin, to

Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; John J. Jones, to Fort Bayard, N. M. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

The retirement from active service June 30, 1902, of Lieut. Col. Charles K. Winne, deputy surgeon general, U. S. A., by operation of law, is announced. (June 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Contract Surg. R. A. Amador. (June 27, D. E.)

Hospital Steward Robert Marsden, Hospital Corps, is transferred to Fort Monroe, Va. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

Major William J. Wakeman, surg., is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York city, vice Capt. John S. Kulp, asst. surg., relieved. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Thomas P. Davison, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba, is transferred to Fort Getty, S. C., to relieve Hospital Steward Frank Wagner, who will be sent to Manila. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Leave for two months is granted Major Harry L. Rees, paymaster, to take effect after another paymaster is detailed temporarily in his stead. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John R. McGinness, O. D., is relieved from duty as chief ordnance officer, Dept. of California, and will proceed to Chicago, Ill., for assignment to duty as chief ordnance officer of the latter department. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Col. Alfred Mordecai, O. D., will proceed to Fort Casey, Fort Flagler, Fort Worden, and Fort Columbia, Wash., and Fort Stevens, Ore., on business pertaining to the inspection of armament at the posts named. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Major Charles Shaler, O. D., upon the relinquishment of the command of the Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Ind., will proceed to the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for duty. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Tracy C. Dickson, O. D., from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, and will repair to Washington, D. C., for duty. (June 30, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers of the Ordnance Department will report to Col. Joseph P. Farley, O. D., president of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York city, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Capt. Orin H. Mitcham, O. D.; 1st Lieut. Samuel Hof, O. D. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

Sergt. Joseph H. Embleton, Signal Corps, Fort Myer, Va., is transferred to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to relieve 1st Class Sergt. Stephen H. Karigan, who will avail himself of furlough authorized. (June 30, H. Q. A.)

#### 9TH CAVALRY—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

2d Lieut. Hamilton Bowie, recently appointed, with rank from Feb. 2, 1901, is assigned to the 9th Cav. Lieut. Bowie will join his regiment. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

#### 10TH CAVALRY—COL.

Capt. Robert G. Paxton, 10th Cav., from further duty in Washington, D. C., upon the expiration of his present leave, and will comply with the requirements of par. 22, S. O. 130, June 3, 1902, H. Q. A., which directs him to join his regiment. (June 30, H. Q. A.)

#### 12TH CAVALRY—COL. W. C. FORBUSH.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 8, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick B. Neilson, 12th Cav. June 20, D. T.)

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. Solomon L. Jeffers, 12th Cav. (June 19, D. T.)

Squadron Sergeant Major Jonas F. Bitterman, 2d Squadron, 12th Cavalry, Fort Clark, Texas, is transferred to 1st Squadron at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and Squadron Sergeant Major Charles M. Rowland, 1st Squadron, 12th Cavalry, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., is transferred to the 3d Squadron, at Fort Clark, Tex. (June 25, D. T.)

Sick leave for one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Edgar N. Coffey, 12th Cav. (June 25, D. T.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Samuel D. Rockenbach, 12th Cav. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

#### 13TH CAVALRY—COL. E. M. HAYES.

Lieut. Col. Earl D. Thomas, 13th Cav., from duty at Fort Meade, S. D., and will take station at Fort Keogh, Mont. (June 23, D. D.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY—COL. T. C. LEBEO.

Leave for two months and ten days is granted Major George A. Dodd, 14th Cav. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.  
2d Lieut. George P. Hawes, Jr., Art. Corps, recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 13th Co., Coast Art., and will join that company at Fort Monroe, Va. (June 27, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frank Geere, A. C., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 31st Co., Coast Art. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

The following transfers are made in the Artillery Corps at the request of the officers concerned: 2d Lieut. Albert L. Rhoades, from the 4th Co., Coast Art., to the 46th Co., Coast Art.; 2d Lieut. John M. Shook, from the 46th Co., Coast Art., to the 44th Co., Coast Art. The officers named will join the companies to which transferred. (June 28, H. Q. A.)

Sick leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate is granted 2d Lieut. F. Wharton Griffin, A. C. (June 30, D. E.)

Leave for 7 days is granted Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, A. C. (Fort Hamilton, June 24.)

Corp. F. Graham, 27th Bat., Fort Ethan Allen, has been promoted to sergeant.

Capt. W. D. Newbill, A. C., is detailed board to examine Private F. F. Brown, 4th Co., for position of electrician sergeant. (Jackson Barracks, June 23.)

Private T. Fallow, 88th Co., C. A. died at Fort Trumbull, June 29.

Th. leave granted Chaplain Ivory H. B. Headley, A. C., is extended one month. (June 30, H. Q. A.)

Leave for three months is granted Lieut. Col. Asher C. Taylor, A. C. (June 30, H. Q. A.)

Major G. F. E. Harrison, Artillery Inspector, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on duty connected with the combined Army and Navy maneuvers to take place this summer. (June 25, D. E.)

2d Lieut. G. Ball, A. C., is detailed in charge of submarine mines. (Fort Caswell, June 25.)

The 125th Co., recently arrived from the Dept. of Texas, will take temporary station at Fort Terry, N. Y. (July 1, D. E.)

Lieut. F. W. Stopford is appointed Q. M. and engineer officer of artillery district. (Fort Trumbull, June 30.)

Lieut. C. B. Ross, A. C., is detailed assistant signal officer. (Fort Columbus, July 1.)

Corp. O. S. Farrar, and W. H. Nutt, 33d Co., Fort Totten, have been promoted to sergeants.

2d Lieut. Frank E. Gignoux, A. C., recently appointed, with rank from Sept. 23, 1901, is assigned to the 106th Co., Coast Art. He will report at Fort Columbus, New York, for temporary duty. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Frederick E. Gignoux, A. C., will report to Col. John I. Rodgers, A. C., president of the examining board at Governors Island, N. Y., for examination for promotion. (July 1, H. Q. A.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY—COL. J. C. CHANCE.

Leave for one month and eleven days is granted 1st Lieut. Walter S. Brown, 4th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from recruiting duty. (June 30, H. Q. A.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY—COL. W. E. DOUGHERTY.

The headquarters of the 1st Battalion and Cos. A, D, and B, 5th Inf., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., in time to arrive there not later than the morning of July 5, 1902. (June 21, D. D.)



Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf., Fort Yates, N.D. (June 23, D.D.).  
2d Lieut. Edward H. Andres, 8th Inf., now at Fort Harrison, Mont., will accompany the battalion of the 8th Inf. to Seattle, Wash. (June 23, D.D.).  
Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Edgar T. Conley, 8th Inf. (June 30, H.Q.A.).

**9TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. F. ROBE.**  
Lieut. Guy E. Buckner, 9th Inf., is detailed exchange officer. (Madison Barracks, June 25.)

**10TH INFANTRY.**  
Capt. John F. Stephens, 10th Inf., now on sick leave, will report at U.S. General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., for observation in that hospital. (June 23, H. Q. A.).

**11TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. J. CRAIGIE.**  
2d Lieut. Gideon H. Williams, 11th Inf., now temporarily at Fort Columbus, N.Y., will proceed to Kennebec Arsenal, Me., for such duty as he may be able to perform with the detachment of troops at that station. (June 30, D.E.).

**13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.**  
The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., is further extended twenty days. (June 27, H.Q.A.).

**14TH INFANTRY.—COL. S. P. JOCELYN.**  
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 7, 1902, is granted Capt. Joseph Frazier, commissary, 14th Inf. (July 1, H.Q.A.).

**15TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. WARD.**  
Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf. (July 1, H.Q.A.).

**16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. C. HOOD.**  
Leave for three months on account of sickness is granted 2d Lieut. William E. Mould, 16th Inf. (June 27, H. Q. A.).

**17TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. A. GOODALE.**  
Leave for two months, to take effect on or about July 12, 1902, is granted Capt. William D. Davis, commissary, 17th Inf. (June 26, H.Q.A.).

2d Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 17th Inf., now at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., will proceed to Seattle, Wash., in time to embark on the transport Warren on July 6, 1902. (June 26, D. Col.).  
Leave for four months is granted Major Charles A. Williams, 17th Inf., to take effect upon the receipt by him of the order announcing his assignment as lieutenant colonel of infantry. (June 30, H.Q.A.).

**18TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. J. SANNO.**  
Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about July 10, is granted 2d Lieut. C. K. LaMotte, 18th Inf., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (June 25, D. Col.).  
2d Lieut. George R. D. MacGregor, 18th Inf., having relinquished the leave granted him by par. 4, S.O., 60, these headquarters, the said par. is revoked. (June 20, D. Col.).

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Oliver F. Snyder, 18th Inf., Fort Logan, Col. (June 18, D. Col.).  
**20TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. McCASKEY.**  
1st Lieut. James K. Parsons, 20th Inf., will join his company (F) at Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (June 23, D.L.).

**21ST INFANTRY.—COL. J. KLINE.**  
Lieut. Col. Owen J. Sweet, 21st Inf., will take station at Fort Yates, N.D. (June 21, D.D.).  
Company D, 21st Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont., will proceed by rail to Fort Harrison, Mont., for temporary duty at that post. (June 23, D.D.).  
2d Lieut. Henry M. Fales, 21st Inf., is relieved from further duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will join his regiment. (June 30, H.Q.A.).  
Drum Major George Kelly, 21st Inf., having reported at Governors Island from furlough, will proceed to Fort Snelling, Minn. (June 27, D.E.).

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 15, 1902, is granted Capt. Wilson Chase, 21st Inf. (July 1, H.Q.A.).

**22d INFANTRY.—COL. J. MILLER.**  
Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 1, 1902, is granted Capt. Henry C. Hodges, Jr., 22d Inf., recruiting officer. (June 27, H.Q.A.).  
Capt. John R. Seyburn, 22d Inf., to report to Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, president of the Army retiring board to meet at Omaha, Neb., for examination. (July 1, H.Q.A.).

**23d INFANTRY.—COL. J. M. THOMPSON.**  
Col. J. Milton Thompson, 23d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Connecticut at Niantic, Conn., from August 11 to 16, 1902, inclusive. (June 30, D.E.).

**26TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. WILLIAMS.**  
Lieut. W. W. Bessell, 26th Inf., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Slocum, June 28.).

**PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—LIEUT. COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.**  
2d Lieut. Frank Stephenson, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, late commissary sergeant, recently appointed, will proceed on June 19, 1902, from San Juan, to Henry Barracks, P.R., for duty. (June 17, D.P.R.).

#### TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made to take effect this date: Capt. Oscar J. Charles, from the 4th Infantry to the 26th Infantry. He will join the latter in the Division of the Philippines. Capt. John H. Hughes, from the 26th Infantry to the 4th Infantry, Co. D. (June 30, H.Q.A.).

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers is convened, to meet at "Casa Blanca," San Juan, P.R., on June 18, 1902, to inquire into the facts relative to the alleged seduction of two young women, by Lieut. Elbert M. Robinson, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry. The board will also investigate and report as to the truthfulness of the statements of Lieutenant Robinson, in certain letters dated April 6 and 7, 1902, addressed to the Commanding General and Adjutant General, Department of the East, to the effect that his regimental commander had made no investigation of the charges against him, but had acted with prejudice in the recommendations made; also as to the truthfulness of the statement made by Lieutenant Robinson, in the same communications, that the persons recommending him for commission in the U.S. Army, had declined to withdraw their recommendations, and were thoroughly familiar with the charges preferred. Detail for the board: Capt. E. B. Frick, asst. surg., Capt. R. L. Carmichael, Art. Corps, 1st Lieut. J. E. Wyke, recorder. (June 16, D.P.R.).

A board composed of Major George E. Bushnell, surg., and 1st Lieut. John L. Shepard, asst. surg., the only medical officers available, is appointed to meet at Fort Logan, Colo., July 1, for the purpose of examining the qualifications of candidates for the position of acting hospital steward, U.S.A. Private Gustav T. W. Schmidt, Hospital Corps, will appear before the board. (June 20, D. Col.).

A board composed of 1st Lieut. George H. Richardson, asst. surg., the only medical officer available, is appointed to meet at Fort Apache, Ariz., July 1, for the purpose of examining the qualifications of such candidates for the position of acting hospital steward, as may be ordered before it. Private Ulysses G. Donston, Hospital Corps, will appear before the board. (June 20, D. Col.).

A board composed of Major Henry F. Hoyt, surg., the only medical officer available, is appointed to meet at Fort Douglas, Utah, for the purpose of examining the qualifications of such candidates for the position of acting hospital steward, U.S.A., as may be

ordered before it. Privates Emory Kennedy, Oscar R. Quilen and Robert Staley, Hospital Corps, will appear before the board. (June 20, D. Col.).

A board, composed of Capt. Charles D. B. Flagg, asst. surg., the only medical officer available, is appointed to meet at Fort Grant, Ariz., July 1, for the purpose of examining the qualifications of candidates for the position of acting hospital steward. Lance acting hospital steward George H. Schall, Hospital Corps, will appear before the board. (June 20, D. Col.).

Hospital Steward Alfred Baur, Hospital Corps, will be sent from Fort Logan, Colo., to Fort Apache, Ariz., for duty. (June 20, D. Col.).

A board of officers will meet at Fort Caswell, N.C., on July 9, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. George W. Thornburg, 50th Co., for position of post term sergeant. Detail: Capt. Elisha S. Benton, Jacob 1st Lieut. Earl W. Taylor, 2d Lieut. Earl C. Pierce, A.C. (July 2, D.E.).

A board of officers will meet at Fort Caswell, N.C., on July 9, to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. John E. Meador, 39th Co., for position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Rogers F. Gardner, 1st Lieut. Philip Post, 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Hollyday, A.C. (July 2, D.E.).

A board of officers will meet at Fort McHenry, Md., July 9, to report upon the qualifications of Q. M. Sergt. Anthony Poyet, 90th Co., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis, Marcellus G. Spinks, 1st Lieut. Stephen H. Mould, A.C. (July 2, D.E.).

A board of officers will meet at Fort Strong, Mass., July 9, to report upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. William H. Mattison, 46th Co., for the position of post quartermaster sergeant. Detail: Capt. Elisha S. Benton, Jacob C. Johnson, 1st Lieut. Clarence N. Jones, A.C. (July 2, D.E.).

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Omaha, Neb., for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. John C. Bates; Lieut. Col. John W. Fullman, deputy Q. M. general; Major Edward J. McClelland, U.S. Cav.; A.A.G. Capt. Paul T. Straub, asst. surg.; Contract Surg. Martin A. Probert; Capt. Robert W. Dowdy, 22d Inf., recorder. (July 1, H.Q.A.).

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

Capt. Dillard H. Clark, is relieved from duty at the Pennsylvania State College, Center County, Penn., to take effect June 30, 1902, and is detailed as of that date, as professor of military science and tactics at the Florida Agricultural College, Lake City, Florida. (June 27, H. Q.A.).

Leave to include Oct. 1, 1902, is granted Professor Wright P. Edgerton, professor of mathematics, U. S. M.A. (June 27, H.Q.A.).

The following named officers will report in person to Lieut. Col. George S. Grimes, A.C., president of the examining board convened at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: Major Lyman W. Kennon, 10th Inf. (promoted from Capt. 6th Infantry, subject to examination); Major Charles G. Morton, 6th Inf. (promoted from Capt. 6th Infantry, subject to examination.) (June 27, H.Q.A.).

The following named enlisted men, now at the stations designated, are detailed for duty in connection with the War Department exhibit at the free Exposition of the New England Association of Arts and Crafts at Crescent Park, Riverside, Rhode Island. Sergeants Henry Roosen, Co. I, and Frederick Mayer, Co. M, Corps of Engineers, Washington Barracks, D.C. Sergeant John Cavendish, O.D., Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook N. J. Corporal Patrick M. O'Sullivan, O.D., detachment, Springfield Armory, Mass. (June 26, H.Q.A.).

#### SPECIAL ORDERS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

##### FIFTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.

Major A. S. Polhemus, surg., will take charge of the office of the chief surgeon of the brigade, relieving Major H. S. Brill, surg., U.S.A., who is to proceed to the U. S. (May 11, Fifth Sep. Brig.).  
Post Q. M. Sergt. Bertrand W. Stevenson, to duty with the depot quartermaster, Iloilo. (May 5, Fifth Sep. Brig.).

1st Lieut. George J. Oden, 10th Cav., from duty with Troop H, 10th Cav., and will proceed to Capiz, Panay, for duty with his proper troop, G, 10th Cav. Upon the departure of Lieutenant Oden, 2d Lieut. Walter J. Scott, 10th Cav., will assume command of Troop H, 10th Cav. (May 5, Fifth Sep. Brig.).

2d Lieut. Roy P. Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts, is appointed acting engineer officer at Concepcion, Panay. (May 5, Fifth Sep. Brig.).

Capt. W. J. Raynor, asst. surg., will proceed to Bacolod, Negros, and take station, temporarily. (May 5, Fifth Sep. Brig.).

Contract Surg. H. H. Bailey, to brigade hospital, Iloilo, for duty. (May 6, Fifth Sep. Brig.).  
Capt. Luther P. Howell, asst. surg., is assigned to duty as sanitary inspector from Oton to Guimbal, Panay, P.I., with station at Iloilo. Contract Surg. M. H. Bowman will proceed to Capiz, Panay, to relieve Contract Surg. T. C. McSwain. (May 6, Fifth Sep. Brig.).

Capt. Oscar W. Woods, asst. surg., in addition to his other duties, is assigned to duty at brigade hospital, Iloilo, Panay. (May 15, Fifth Sep. Brig.).  
Acting Hospital Steward Edward M. Johnson, to report at Concepcion, Panay, P.I. (May 15, Fifth Sep. Brig.).

2d Lieut. Joseph P. Caughey, 29th Inf., is detailed as acting signal officer of the Island of Panay, with station at Iloilo. (May 16, Fifth Sep. Brig.).

2d Lieut. Edwin C. Sanders, 29th Inf., is detailed as acting signal officer of the Island of Negros, with station at Bacolod. (May 15, Fifth Sep. Brig.).

#### DEPARTMENT OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.

Post Com. Sergeant Wesley Baughn, to First Reserve Hospital, Manila, for treatment. (May 14, D.N.P.).  
2d Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, 29th Inf., will proceed to Silang, Cavite, for duty with company. (May 14, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Otto E. Michaelis, 5th Inf., will proceed to Dagupan, Pangasinan, for duty. (May 14, D.N.P.).  
Capt. William H. Wilson, asst. surg., will proceed to Santa Cruz, Laguna, and assume command of brigade hospital, relieving Major William Bowen, surg., who will proceed to Naic, Cavite, for duty relieving Capt. Thomas W. Jackson, asst. surg., who will proceed to Manila First Reserve Hospital for treatment. (May 14, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Isaac W. Molony, 16th Inf., to Abug, Cagayan, for duty with his company. (May 14, D.N.P.).  
2d Lieut. John C. Murphy, 8th Inf., to Nagsarad, Laguna, for duty with his company. (May 14, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Samuel G. Talbot, 28th Inf., to Montalban, Rizal, for duty with his company. (May 14, D.N.P.).  
Troops L and M, 15th Cav., now at Paete and Siniloan, Laguna, respectively, are relieved from duty in this department and will proceed under command of Major Matthias W. Day, 15th Cav., to Manila. (May 15, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Frederick M. Jones, 2d Cav., will inspect telegraph and telephone offices and lines in this department and will proceed by the following route: Manila to Dagupan, Pangasinan, Bolinao, Zamboales, via Lingayen and Sual, Pangasinan, and Alaminos and Bani, Zamboales; Dinalupjan. (May 15, D.N.P.).

Major Zerah W. Torrey, 24th Inf., having reported, will proceed to Bautista, and relieve Lieut. Col. Daniel Corman, 24th Inf., who will proceed to Manila for duty. (May 15, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. George C. Marshall, Jr., 20th Inf., will proceed to Calapan, Mindoro, for duty. (May 15, D.N.P.).  
1st Lieut. Linwood E. Hanson, 26th Inf., is assigned to Co. M, 26th Inf., at Tarsanang, Samar. (May 15, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Eugene Van N. Bissell, 1st Cav., will proceed to Taal, Batangas, for duty with his troop. (May 16, D.N.P.).

Major Joseph Garrard and 1st Lieut. John S. Fair, 9th Cav., will proceed to San Pablo, Laguna, for duty. (May 16, D.N.P.).  
1st Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, 1st Cav., will proceed

to Balayan, Batangas, for duty with his troop, M. (May 16, D.N.P.).

Capt. Americus Mitchell, 5th Inf., will proceed to Santo Tomas, Batangas, for duty with his company, I. (May 16, D.N.P.).

Capt. Herbery M. McConathy, asst. surg., is assigned to duty at his present station, Pinalmayan, Mindoro. (May 16, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg., will proceed to Malabon, Rizal, for duty. (May 19, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 3d Inf., will proceed to Guinayangan, Tayabas, for duty. (May 20, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, 27th Inf., will proceed to Manila for orders. (May 20, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Jesse M. Cullison, 2d Inf., will proceed to Pitogo, Tayabas, for duty with his company. (May 17, D.N.P.).

Major Lorenzo W. Cooke, 26th Inf., is assigned to command of the 3d Battalion, 26th Inf., at Erenas, Samar. (May 17, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Paul H. McCook, 2d Inf., will proceed to Guinayangan, Tayabas, for duty. (May 20, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Arthur W. Brown, 27th Inf., will proceed to Manila for orders. (May 20, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Eugene R. Whitmore, asst. surg., will proceed to Malabon, Rizal, for duty. (May 19, D.N.P.).

The following named medical officers will proceed to the stations set after their respective names for duty: 1st Lieut. Roderic P. O'Connor, asst. surg., Bongabong, Nueva Ecija; 1st Lieut. Conrad E. Koerper, asst. surg., Lipa, Batangas; 1st Lieut. Roger Brooke, Jr., asst. surg., Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija; 1st Lieut. Verge E. E. Sweeney, asst. surg., Siniloan, Laguna; 1st Lieut. Matthew A. DeLaney, asst. surg., Nagsaragay, Bulacan; 1st Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg., Talisay, Batangas; 1st Lieut. William R. Eastman, asst. surg., Lobo, Batangas; 1st Lieut. Perry L. Boyer, asst. surg., Magdalena, Laguna; Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner, Abra de Surg., Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija; 1st Lieut. Verge E. Sweeney, asst. surg., Siniloan, Laguna; 1st Lieut. Matthew A. DeLaney, asst. surg., Nagsaragay, Bulacan; 1st Lieut. Paul S. Halloran, asst. surg., Talisay, Batangas; 1st Lieut. William R. Eastman, asst. surg., Lobo, Batangas; 1st Lieut. Perry L. Boyer, asst. surg., Magdalena, Laguna; Contract Surg. Fletcher Gardner, Abrade Ilog, Mindoro; Capt. Waller H. Dade, asst. surg., Tuguegarao, Cagayan, for temporary duty settling accounts; Capt. Edward A. Romig, asst. surg., Dagupan, Pangasinan; Capt. William G. Miller, asst. surg., Malolos, Bulacan; Contract Surg. George F. Owen, San Fernando, Pampanga, for duty. (May 17, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Carrol D. Buck, asst. surg., now at Dagupan, Pangasinan, will proceed to San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (May 17, D.N.P.).

The following named contract surgeons will proceed to Manila for instructions: Joseph W. Love, Bongabong, Nueva Ecija; George S. Mintzer, Pantabangan, Nueva Ecija; Louis W. Pease, Siniloan, Laguna; Calvin D. Synder, Nagsaragay, Bulacan; Richard J. Price, Magdalena, Laguna; William B. Orser, Arade Ilog, Mindoro. (May 17, D.N.P.).

Col. Henry C. Ward, 15th Inf., will proceed to Sorsogon, and assume command of his regiment. (May 2, D.N.P.).

Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., will report to his regimental commander, at Cuartel Meisic, for duty. (May 3, D.N.P.).

Major William Bowen, surg., will proceed to Manila, First Reserve Hospital, for treatment. (May 3, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Kent Browning, 13th Inf., having reported, will report at Cuartel Meisic, Manila, for duty. (May 3, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. John G. Winter, Jr., 6th Cav., will proceed to Calamba, Laguna, for duty. (May 5, D.N.P.).

Contract Dental Surg. Hugo C. Rietz, now at San Fernando, Pampanga, having reported, will report to the commanding general, 2d Separate Brigade, for duty. (May 6, D.N.P.).

Co. A, 34th Inf., now at Rosales, Pangasinan, and Co. E, 24th Inf., at Tayug, Pangasinan, will proceed to Manila for station. (May 6, D.N.P.).

Capt. Frank E. Bamford, 28th Inf., now at San Mateo, Rizal, is appointed commanding officer of the prison on Mailig Island, Laguna de Bay, and will proceed to that point for station, relieving Capt. John C. McArthur, 25th Inf. (May 7, D.N.P.).

Troops I and K, 15th Cavalry, now at Paete, Laguna, are relieved from duty in this Department and will proceed to Manila. (May 8, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Herbert M. Smith, asst. surg., will proceed to Santa Cruz, Laguna, for duty. (May 8, D.N.P.).

Contract Surg. Elias H. Porter will proceed to Pasacao, South Camarines, for duty. (May 8, D.N.P.).

Contract Surg. Frank Suggs will proceed to Gazan, Marinduque, for duty. (May 8, D.N.P.).

Headquarters, field staff and band, 30th Inf., now at Boac, Marinduque, will proceed to Calapan, Mindoro, and take station. (May 8, D.N.P.).

Capt. Francis M. McCallum, asst. surg., now at Binangonan, Rizal, will proceed to Manila, for treatment. (May 8, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Lorenzo D. Gasser, 21st Inf., will report to the commanding general, 2d Separate Brigade, for duty. (May 9, D.N.P.).

Contract Surg. Joseph R. Parke will proceed to Gerona, Tarlac, for duty. (May 9, D.N.P.).

Contract Surg. Bonaparte P. Norville will proceed to Binangonan, Rizal, for duty. (May 9, D.N.P.).

Capt. Henry C. Keene, Jr., commissary, 24th Inf., and Regimental Commissary Sergt. William Thornton, 24th Inf., will proceed to Manila. (May 10, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Frank Halstead, 24th Inf., will proceed to San Jose, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (May 10, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, 3d Cav., now at Laag, will proceed to Panay Barracks, Manila, for duty with his troop. (May 12, D.N.P.).

1st Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., now at Dagupan, will proceed to Binan, for duty with his troop. (May 12, D.N.P.).

2d Lieut. Answell E. Detsch, 5th Inf., will proceed to San Carlos, Pangasinan, for duty with his company. (May 13, D.N.P.).

Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, 30th Inf., will proceed to Pasacao, South Camarines, and assume command of his company. (May 13, D.N.P.).

#### DEPARTMENT OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.

2d Lieut. F. B. Eastman, 10th Inf., will proceed to Puerto Princesa, Paragua, for duty. (April 14, D.S.P.).  
2d Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, 6th Inf., will proceed to Dumaguete, Negros, for duty. (April 21, D.S.P.).

Hospital Steward Charles S. Elliott, Hospital Corps, Manila. (April 21, D.S.P.).  
Lieut. Otwell, will proceed to Cebu, for duty. (April 23, D.S.P.).

Major S. O. Beasley, Surg., now in the Brigade Hospital, Tacloban, Leyte, will proceed to Manila, P. I., 1st Reserve Hospital for treatment. (April 19, D.S.P.).

#### VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFORD—Left San Francisco June 2 for Manila.  
CROOK—Arrived Manila, P. I., May 29.  
DIX—Sailed from Seattle June 23 for Manila.  
EGBERT—Arrived San Francisco March 27.  
GRANT—Arrived at San Francisco April 27.  
HANCOCK—Arrived at San Francisco June 20.  
INGALLS—Arrived at Manila Oct. 16.  
KILPATRICK—Sailed from San Francisco July 1 for Manila.  
LAWTON—At Manila, P. I.  
LOGAN—Left Nagasaki June 19 for San Francisco.  
MCLELLAN—Arrived at Manila April 21.  
MEADE—Sailed from San Francisco June 16 for Manila.  
RELIEF—At Manila, P. I.  
ROSECRANS—At San Francisco.  
SEBASTIAN—At New York, N. Y.  
SEWARD—At Seattle, Wash.  
SHERIDAN—Sailed from Manila June 22 for San Francisco.  
SHERMAN—Arrived at San Francisco June 21, 1902.  
THOMAS—Arrived at Manila, June 9.  
WARREN—At Seattle, Wash.  
WRIGHT—At Manila.



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guests witnessed the display and wished the company  
another century of uninterrupted prosperity.

**ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**

(REESTABLISHED 1863.)

**ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.**

(REESTABLISHED 1879.)

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SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1902.

**THE FILIPINO AMNESTY.**

Fair-minded Americans regardless of party differences  
will recognize the President's proclamation of general  
amnesty to political offenders among the inhabitants of  
the Philippine Islands as a convincing manifestation  
of magnanimity and national good faith. The effect  
of this proclamation will be to substitute civil authority  
for military rule, thus realizing the purpose which the  
Army has constantly striven to accomplish, and to give  
the islanders a far larger measure of self-government  
than they have ever enjoyed. The amnesty, of course,  
does not extend to persons charged with specific crimes.  
All such will have to submit to trial by the civil authori-  
ties. But to those whose only offense has been armed  
resistance to the United States according to the laws of  
war a full pardon is granted and they are at liberty to  
return to their homes and take part in conducting the  
civil administration. Military government ceases and  
the civil authority becomes supreme. Major Gen. Adna  
R. Chaffee, commanding the Division of the Philippines,  
continues in that capacity, but under the new order of  
things his function is not different from that of other  
department commanders, being to uphold the authority  
of the civil administration only when the latter is unable  
to maintain itself with ordinary agencies.

In short, thanks to the liberal spirit of the Govern-  
ment at Washington, the Filipinos are now face to face  
with an opportunity to show in what degree they are  
fitted for the responsibilities of self-rule and adaptable  
to republican institutions. It is a test as well as an op-  
portunity that confronts them, for the manner in which  
they perform the duties they are now to assume will  
indicate the full measure of their intelligence, their  
honesty and their patriotism. That they may completely  
realize the expectations of their most sanguine friends  
in the United States is our earnest hope. That they  
shall confound the doubters who fear that the amnesty  
has come too soon and that the extension of civil au-  
thority over the entire archipelago is premature, is our  
sincere desire.

But the important fact just now is that the President  
feels that conditions in the islands fully warrant the  
step he has taken. His proclamation therefore amounts  
to a magnificent testimonial to the work of the United  
States Army. For if civil government in the archipelago  
is possible, if the Filipinos can be trusted to protect life  
and property, levy, collect and disburse taxes, conduct  
their schools and administer the laws in the interest of  
peace and justice—if these things are possible it is all  
because the efforts of the Army in behalf of civilization  
have triumphed over savagery and ignorance. The world  
has observed only one side of the campaign of our mili-  
tary forces in the Philippines, and that was the fighting  
side. But this has been silently, steadfastly supple-  
mented with a campaign of education and conciliation  
which has conquered as splendidly as did the harsher  
deeds of arms.

Two hopeful qualities of the Filipino character  
are imagination and pride. The valor of American  
soldiers has appealed to both of these qualities. The  
Filipino admires the man who has conquered him.  
Guevarra, for instance, the last of the insurgent leaders  
in Samar, wanted to surrender "to the man who licked  
him"—Gen. Jacob H. Smith—and was grieved to learn  
that the transfer of that officer compelled him to sur-  
render to Gen. Frederick D. Grant. The pride of the  
Filipinos has also been tremendously aroused by the  
respect, confidence and good will with which their leaders  
have been treated by the Americans. The conciliatory  
policy of our military authorities in dealing with the  
islanders, together with the perfect good faith shown in  
all transactions, has profoundly impressed the Filipinos  
with American purpose and method. Through the high  
ideals of integrity, courage and energy as disclosed in the  
conduct of officers and men of the Army the islanders  
have developed an ambition to approach the same stand-  
ards. This ambition has been encouraged, and fear has  
given way to trust and admiration. Without this gener-  
ous and sagacious policy the work of the Army would  
have been only half completed. With it the foundations  
have been laid for the civil institutions which the Fili-  
pinos are now called upon to establish and maintain.

It is of the utmost importance therefore that the  
Americans who remain in the service of the civil gov-  
ernment of the islands shall absolutely adhere to the  
wise policy instituted by the military authorities. The  
progress of the Filipinos on a rising scale of civilization  
depends upon the steadfast maintenance of peace, good  
will and mutual respect among them and the American  
residents of the islands. The obligation in this regard  
was admirably expressed in the official instructions given  
by the Secretary of War to the present Philippine Com-  
mission: "In all forms of government and adminis-  
trative provisions which they are authorized to prescribe,  
the commission should bear in mind that the government  
which they are establishing is designed not for our satis-



faction or for the expression of our theoretical views, but for the happiness, peace and prosperity of the people of the Philippine Islands, and the measures adopted should be made to conform to their customs, their habits, and even their prejudices, to the fullest extent consistent with the accomplishment of the indispensable requisites of just and effective government. Upon all officers and employes of the United States, both civil and military, should be impressed a sense of duty to observe not merely the material but the personal and social rights of the people of the islands, and to treat them with the same courtesy and respect for their personal dignity which the people of the United States are accustomed to require from each other."

This is simply an official plea for the exercise of American courtesy, and it should serve as a rule of conduct in the Philippines, where courtesy is not only good manners but good policy also. The current number of the Atlantic Monthly contains an article on "Race Prejudice in the Philippines" in which the writer makes an urgent appeal in behalf of considerate treatment for the Filipinos, who are notoriously proud, sensitive and resentful of being regarded as inferiors. It is certain that their sense of pride will be largely inflated by the institution of civil government, and that fact should serve as a conclusive plea for the sedulous maintenance of the punctilious courtesy which has almost without exception characterized the manner and bearing of the officers and men of the Army who have seen service in the islands.

#### DEWEY THE DESTROYER.

It is so generally understood that there is always something doing when Dewey is around that the announcement, a fortnight ago, that the admiral would testify before the Senate Committee on the Philippines excited widespread interest in his appearance before that body. During the progress of the Philippine inquiry the "anti-imperialists" frequently intimated that they were saving their big sensation for the last scene in the performance. A little later they took the public into their confidence to the extent of declaring that the sensation alluded to was Dewey. "Just wait until the admiral testifies," they said in effect, "and you will hear something drop. He will tell the whole truth. His alliance with the Filipinos will be described in the minutest detail. He will tell all about his pledges to Aguinaldo, and that much maligned George Washington of the Orient will be placed before the American people in his true colors. The treachery of the United States to the only 'Christian Republic in Asia' will be exposed to the withering scorn of a wrathful world. Just keep your seats and wait for Dewey."

Well, Dewey has testified. And something has dropped—the whole "anti-imperialist" cabal has tumbled with an ominous thud into the lowest depths of oblivion and contempt. The sensation was as pronounced as its promoters said it would be, but its effects are directly the reverse of what they expected. For the plain truth is that Admiral Dewey's statement directly refutes and confounds the noisy demagogues who have charged the Government with dishonorable conduct in the Philippines, and overwhelms with shame the hypocritical whiners who allege that our authority in the islands was built on violated pledges solemnly made by the admiral in behalf of the United States. The assertion that he promised independence to the Filipinos, the admiral, in polite terms, repudiates as an unmitigated lie. The statement that he entered into an alliance with Aguinaldo, he characterizes as a preposterous falsehood. Aguinaldo was after something more tangible than independence, or as the admiral says, "he was there for loot and money, and the idea of independence had never entered his head."

The directness and vigor with which Admiral Dewey smashes the entire fabric of "anti-imperialist" misrepresentation and falsehood concerning his relations with Aguinaldo are positively cruel. He strikes it as effectively as he did the Spanish squadron in Manila Bay. He has evidently as much contempt for Aguinaldo as he has for Aguinaldo's worshippers in the United States. He compelled Aguinaldo's crowd to go outside of Cavite and Manila to do their fighting against the Spaniards. He made them promise fair treatment to Spanish prisoners, but instead of saluting Aguinaldo's flag and entering into an alliance with him as has been charged he ordered him to go about his business and behave himself. This "Malayan George Washington" of the "anti-imperialists," as pictured by the admiral of the United States Navy, is a greedy looter, a conceited little demagogue, an instigator of murder to dispose of his rival and an ingrate whose base attack upon the forces that rescued his people from Spanish tyranny should consign him to enduring disgrace. Thus, Dewey again proves himself a destroyer. He did it first with his gun play on the Spanish squadron. He did it again when he rudely crushed certain questionable designs which appear to have unduly inflamed the imagination of the commander of the German fleet who witnessed the destruction of Montojo's ships. And now he has done it a third time by hurling a broadside of ridicule, denunciation and contempt into the ranks of the snivelling blatherskites who have bucconed themselves into the belief that the full story of his work at Manila would disclose something to discredit the Government which he served so brilliantly and well.

There may have been a few among the admiral's friends who feared lest he had made some indiscreet concessions to Aguinaldo. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL cannot be classed with these. In these columns we have per-

sistently held that the whole truth was all that was needed to show that his conduct and the conduct of the other officers of the Army and Navy in the Philippines had been absolutely correct and unassailable, that the acts of the Government in dealing with the Filipinos had invariably conformed to the highest requirements of justice and honor and that from the firing of Gridley's first gun in Manila Bay down to this hour the American flag had advanced without a stain. And this truth has come out, frankly and fully, in the testimony of a large number of military officers of high rank who have appeared before the Senate Committee, every one of whom has refuted the slanderers of the military establishment. It remained, however, for Admiral Dewey to wind up the whole theatrical performance, and he has done it with such precision and effect that the entire "anti-imperialist" outfit is in much the same condition as Abner Dean was after a certain lamentable episode at a noted spelling bee:

"Abner Dean of Angella rose to a point of order, when: 'A piece of old red sandstone hit him in the abdomen; 'He smiled a sort of sickly smile and curled up on the floor, 'And subsequent proceedings interested him no more."

#### CHANGES IN GENERAL OFFICERS.

To show the changes in the general officers resulting from retirements and promotions we give a list of them in their order after the retirements and consequent promotions already announced have taken effect. Comparing this list with that in the Army Register of Jan. 1, 1901, it will be seen that Corbin is the only major general at that date still remaining and Greely, Breckinridge, Wade, Ludington, Ainsworth and Bates the only brigadiers. The ranks and numbers following the names of the other general officers show their rank at the time of promotion and their number in relative rank Jan. 1, 1901.

##### LIEUTENANT GENERAL.—N. A. Miles.

##### MAJOR GENERALS.

1. H. C. Corbin.
2. S. B. M. Young, B. G., 135.
3. A. R. Chaffee, Col., 54.
4. A. MacArthur, B. G., 14.
5. R. P. Hughes, Col., 1.
6. J. C. Bates, Col., 5.
7. G. W. Davis, Col., 62.

##### BRIGADIER GENERALS.

1. A. W. Greely.
2. J. C. Breckinridge.
3. F. Wade.
4. M. I. Ludington.
5. A. E. Bates.
6. F. C. Ainsworth.
7. J. F. Weston, Col., 31.
8. S. S. Sumner, Col., 30.
9. L. Wood, Capt., 60.
10. G. M. Randall, Col., 40.
11. W. A. Kobbé, Major, 23.
12. F. D. Grant, Vols.
13. J. P. Bell, Capt., 555.
14. J. H. Smith, Col., 63.
15. Frederick Funston, Vols.
16. G. L. Gillespie, Col., 18.
17. G. B. Davis, Lt. Col., 8.
18. W. H. Blaboe, Col., 56.
19. W. H. Crozier, Capt., 47.
20. W. H. Forwood, Col., 28.
21. T. J. Wint, Lt. Col., 54.
22. F. D. Baldwin, Lt. Col., 76.
23. P. M. Lee, Lt. Col., 26.
24. W. H. Carter, Lt. Col., 27.
25. T. H. Bliss, Major, 108.

Following is a list of colonels still remaining on the active list without change of rank with the number showing their relative ranks at the date of the last Army Register, Jan. 1, 1901.

10. G. H. Burton, I. G. Dept., 47.
11. John H. Page, 3rd Inf., 51.
12. C. R. Suter, Engineers, 52.
13. J. A. Smith, Engineers, 53.
14. J. Kline, 21st Inf., 59.
15. J. I. Rodgers, Artillery, 60.
16. T. Ward, Adj. Gen., 61.
17. C. A. Woodruff, S. Dept., 65.
18. S. M. Mansfield, Engrs., 68.
19. J. P. Farley, Ord. Dept., 69.
20. H. C. Dunwoody, S. Corps, 73.
21. H. C. Hasbrouck, Art., 74.
22. A. S. Kimball, Qm. Dept., 75.
23. F. M. Cox, Pay Dept., 77.
24. J. B. Rawles, Artillery, 78.
25. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., 79.
26. C. C. Hood, 16th Inf., 80.
27. C. C. Carr, 4th Cav., 81.
28. W. S. McCaskey, 12th Inf., 82.
29. C. P. Robe, 9th Inf., 83.
30. T. McCrea, Artillery, 84.
31. V. Furey, Qm. Dept., 85.
32. E. B. Atwood, Qm. Dept., 86.

It will be observed that if the rule of seniority in promotion had prevailed the nine line officers first named on this list would now be general officers and the Artillery would have six representatives in that rank. As it is, they have only one, Kobbé, of the general officers of the line, nine are from the infantry, five from the Cavalry, five from the staff, and two from the volunteers. From a study of this list each officer will be able to reach his own conclusions as to the advantages of promotion by selection. It has given us Wood, Kobbé, Grant, Bell, Funston, Baldwin, Carter and Bliss, in place of Page, Kline, Rodgers, Hasbrouck, Rawles, Hood, Baldwin, Haskin, and Randolph, all of whom will retire within four years. The officers promoted over them will still be on the active list when they have retired, with the exception of Kobbé, who retires May 10, 1904. If the rule of promotion by seniority had been followed, and the selections had been made from the line, the list of major generals would have stood as follows: Corbin, Wade, Young, MacArthur, Bates, Page and Rodgers.

In one of his speeches at the Harvard commencement, President Roosevelt said: "I recently, in some of the promotions made in the Regular Army, with full knowledge and of set purpose promoted certain men who, to their bitter regret, had stayed in office work instead of going as they so desired to the field, because their superiors felt that damage would come to the interests of the Army as a whole if they did not stay; and the men themselves yielded their desire to go to the front to do the duty which there was most trying need to perform at that time."

In response to a House resolution calling for information as to the amounts of money paid out of the Cuban treasury by the American military authorities "to F. B. Thurber or any other person, corporation or association," for efforts in behalf of reciprocity with the United States, the War Department on July 1 submitted a statement with vouchers to show that \$15,626.82 was expended for the purpose indicated. Of this sum \$740 went to F. B. Thurber for salary and clerk hire and the remainder

for other work, including the dissemination of magazines, newspapers and other literature exploiting the reciprocity movement. The communication is supplemented with a statement from Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A., former Military Governor of Cuba, as follows: "The disbursements made were made by me as Military Governor of the island of Cuba, and were made for the purpose of presenting to the people of the United States, without reference to party or section, the desires of the people of Cuba as to the trade relations which should exist between that country and our own. The action taken was approved by the industrial and commercial classes of Cuba. It received the unqualified approval of the Secretary of the Insular Government and was an expenditure of Cuban funds for the purpose of promoting Cuban interests."

The Bureau of Construction and Repair, of which Rear Admiral Francis T. Bowles, U.S.N., is the head, is gradually inaugurating a system of standardization for ship fittings which promises to become a noted peculiarity of our naval service. Hitherto much confusion has resulted from the disjointed methods adopted in fitting out vessels for commission, and no inconsiderable additional expense has been entailed through the dissimilarity of the various vessels of the same types, when making requisitions on naval store houses or in the open market. To remedy this, Admiral Bowles is making strenuous efforts to persuade manufacturing firms and others having to do with ship fittings to carry out the bureau idea and substitute order for the confusion worse confounded which reigns when it comes to filling a ship's store rooms with "standard" (?) articles. Already a good beginning has been made, and now it is possible to purchase standard bolts, tubing, piping, water tight doors and several articles which in the nature of things are required in larger quantities and more frequently than other parts of the ship's outfit.

Contrary to the general understanding Gen. Jacob H. Smith was not wholly acquitted by the court that recently tried him in the Philippine Islands. The proceedings and findings of the court will not be finally acted upon by the President until next week. The court found that his conduct was sufficiently worthy of censure to justify its recommendation that he received what may be termed a mild reprimand by the reviewing authority which in this case is the President. How the President will interpret the recommendation of the court is a matter about which there is much speculation. It is generally believed that it was the court's intention to have the reviewing authority warn General Smith more than to reprimand him. On the whole, the recommendation of the court is unique in the annals of Army court-martial.

The question of a superintendent for the Naval Observatory will soon come before the Secretary of the Navy for decision in view of the detachment of Capt. Charles H. Davis, U.S.N., the present incumbent. Captain Davis is slated for command of the U.S.S. Alabama on the detachment of Capt. William H. Brownson, U.S.N., at some date not yet decided upon, but probably early in the fall of the present year. The law limits the choice of superintendent of the Naval Observatory to an officer of the Navy of the rank of captain, but the astronomers of the country have made strong and persistent opposition to this, contending that a practical astronomer should be at the head of this important branch of the Navy Department. Captain Davis has been the superintendent since early in 1897, with a short amount of sea service during the Spanish war. It is understood to be the intention of the astronomers on duty at the observatory and in other parts of the country to attempt to have the position remain vacant until Congress can be appealed to for the purpose of changing the law relative to the occupant of the superintendent's office.

The Navy Department is continuing its most interesting investigations into fuel oil and Rear Admiral Meville has recently ordered Chief Engineer H. N. Stevens, now on duty as inspector of machinery at the Union Iron Works, to represent the Department at the trial of the passenger steamship Mariposa, which is provided with liquid fuel burning devices and does not use coal. The Mariposa is a vessel of 3,500 horse power, and has tanks for 6,500 barrels of crude oil instead of coal bunkers. It is confidently believed by a large majority of naval engineers that the time is not far distant when the Navy will use liquid fuel and little or no coal. The great difficulty which the Navy is now experiencing in obtaining coal as a result of the anthracite strikes has made it more than ever desirable that liquid fuel be used.

Lieutenant General Miles has selected Capt. Robert C. Van Vleet, of the 10th Infantry, to be inspector of small arms target practice for the Army. He will succeed Gen. Jesse M. Lee, who was relieved from this duty several months ago to take command of his regiment in the Philippines. Captain Van Vleet is now on duty in the Division of the Philippines, but will probably be ordered to Washington to assume his new duties at the headquarters of the Army. As is well known, he is one of the best marksmen in the Service, and is in every way especially well qualified to fill the important post for which he has been selected.



## ARMY OFFICERS PROMOTED ON RETIREMENT.

This list of Army officers retired with a higher grade within the last year was prepared by the Adjutant General's Office in reply to a resolution of the House passed June 27, asking for a statement of the increase in cost due to their advancement in rank on retirement. This amounts to \$258,572.77, that sum representing the difference between the pay the officers named will receive by reason of their promotion before retirement and the pay they would have received had they retired regularly at 64 years of age. The length of each officer's total service to date of retirement follows his name in years, months and days. Where not otherwise noted the officers belonged to the Infantry.

In transmitting this report Acting Secretary of War Sanger says:

"Respectful attention is invited to the fact that of the thirty-eight officers promoted, every one, with the exception of Gen. Joseph Wheeler (appointed under provision of special Act of Congress), served in the Union Army in the Civil War, and many, as will appear from the report, served in our several Indian wars, as well as in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, a large number of whom have been wounded in action and all of whom, it can be truthfully said, have had most distinguished service. Also that the average length of service of these officers is over forty years of active service."

## COLONELS PROMOTED TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS.

Hamilton S. Hawkins, 39 y., 11 m., 17 d.; served during entire Civil War. Commanded a brigade in Santiago campaign, where severely wounded July 2, 1898.

J. Ford Kent, 42 y., 3 m., 14 d.; wounded and taken prisoner at Bull Run, Va., July, 1861. Lieutenant colonel Volunteers during Civil War. Brevet major, lieutenant colonel and colonel for service during Civil War. Commanded division during Santiago campaign.

William S. Worth, 37 y., 6 m., 7 d.; served during entire Civil War. Wounded San Juan, Cuba, July 1, 1898. Brevet captain and major for services during Civil War. Commanded a brigade in Santiago campaign.

William M. Wherry, 37 y., 6 m., 1 d.; served during Civil War. Brevet captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, U.S.A., and colonel and brigadier general, Volunteers, for services during Civil War. Commanded a brigade in Santiago campaign.

John H. Patterson, 37 y., 6 m., 28 d.; served during entire Civil War. Brevet captain and major for services during Civil War. Awarded medal of honor. Served in Santiago campaign. Wounded El Caney, Cuba, July 1, 1898.

William S. Sinclair (Artillery), 45 y., 7 m., 12 d.; served during entire Civil War. Private, captain and major, U.S.A., lieutenant colonel and colonel during Civil War, and colonel for service against Indians since Civil War.

Marcus P. Miller (Artillery), 44 y., 6 m., 26 d.; served during entire Civil War. Private, captain, major and lieutenant colonel for services during Civil War. Served in insurrection in Philippine Islands, and commanded division as brigadier general, Volunteers.

Edwin V. Sumner (Cavalry), 37 y., 7 m., 13 d.; served during Civil War. Was major, A.D.C., colonel and brigadier general, Volunteers, during Civil War. Brevet major and lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., and brigadier general, Volunteers, and wounded in Civil War. Commanded a brigade in Philippine Islands.

Thomas M. Anderson, 38 y., 9 m., 1 d.; served during entire Civil War. Brevet major and lieutenant colonel for services during Civil War. Wounded in 1864. Commanded first expedition to Philippine Islands, and subsequently a division.

Alex. C. M. Pennington (Artillery), 44 y., 3 m., 16 d.; served during entire Civil War. Wounded in 1862. Colonel, N. J. Volunteers in Civil War. Captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, U.S.A., and brevet brigadier general, Volunteers, for services in Civil War.

Royal T. Frank (Artillery), 40 y., 3 m., 17 d.; served during entire Civil War. Taken prisoner in 1861. Brevet major and lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., for services during Civil War.

Louis H. Carpenter (Cavalry), 37 y., 11 m., 18 d.; served during Civil War as colonel, Volunteers. Brevet 1st lieutenant, captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, Volunteers, for services during Civil War. Awarded medal of honor. Brigadier general during Spanish War. Commanded division in Santiago campaign.

Samuel Ovenshine, 38 y., 1 m., 21 d.; served during Civil War. Commander brigade during Santiago campaign and in insurrection in Philippine Islands. Brigadier general, Volunteers, Aug. 13, 1898 to Oct. 19, 1899.

Daniel W. Burke, 41 y., 4 m., 11 d.; served during Civil War. Wounded at Gettysburg, July, 1863. Brevet captain and major, U.S.A., for services during Civil War. Awarded medal of honor. Served in Porto Rico in 1898.

Edgar R. Kellogg, 38 y., 6 m., 23 d.; served during Civil War. Wounded at Jonesborough, Ga., September, 1864. Brevet captain and major for services during Civil War. Commanded regiment in Santiago campaign. Wounded at Santiago, July 1, 1898. Brigadier general, Volunteers, Oct. 1, 1898, to Feb. 24, 1899.

Gilbert S. Carpenter, 38 y., 7 m., 21 d.; served during Civil War. Wounded at Stone River, December, 1862. Brevet captain for services during Civil War. Commanded brigade in Santiago campaign. Brigadier general, Volunteers, Sept. 21, 1898, to May 12, 1899.

Joseph Wheeler (brigadier general, Volunteers), 9 y., 1 m., 25 d.; lieutenant general in Confederate Army in Civil War. Commanded division of Cavalry in Santiago campaign and division in Philippine insurrection. Major general, Volunteers, during Spanish-American War.

Henry B. Freeman, 40 y., 0 m., 28 d.; served during Civil War. Taken prisoner at Chickamauga September, 1863. Brevet captain and major for services in Civil War. Awarded medal of honor. Commander regiment in Cuba and Philippines.

Theodore Schwan (A.G. Dept.), 43 y., 8 m., 9 d.; served during entire Civil War. Promoted from ranks for gallantry at Gettysburg, Pa. Commanded a brigade in Porto Rico and several expeditions in Philippine Islands. Brigadier general, Volunteers.

Robert H. Hall, 46 y., 4 m., 14 d.; served during Civil War. Wounded at Yellow Tavern, Va., August, 1864. Commander brigade in Santiago campaign, also in Philippine Islands. Brevet major and lieutenant colonel for services during Civil War.

Anron S. Daggett, 38 y., 10 m., 14 d.; served as lieutenant colonel and brevet brigadier general, Volunteers,

during Civil War. Served in Santiago campaign and in the Philippine Islands.

James M. Bell (Cavalry), 37 y., 0 m., 4 d.; served as captain, Volunteers, during Civil War. Brevet 1st lieutenant, captain and major for services during Civil War, and lieutenant colonel for services in Indian campaign. Wounded June 24, 1898. Commanded brigade in Philippine Islands. Brigadier general, Volunteers.

Francis L. Guenther (Artillery), 47 y., 7 m., 21 d.; served during Civil War. Brevet captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel for services during Civil War. Was brigadier general, Volunteers, and commanded a division in the United States during war with Spain.

Isaac D. DeRussy, 40 y., 11 m., 6 d.; served during Civil War. Brevet major for services therein. Commanded regiment in Porto Rico and in Philippine Islands.

Andrew S. Burt, 40 y., 11 m., 25 d.; served during Civil War, and brevet captain and major. Served in several expeditions against Indians. Commanded brigade in 7th Army Corps and Philippine Islands. Brigadier general, Volunteers, May 4 to Dec. 30, 1898.

Mott Hooton, 39 y., 0 m., 2 d.; captain, Volunteers, during Civil War. Brevet major, U.S.A., for Indian action. Served with regiment in Cuba and Philippines.

Michael V. Sheridan (A.G. Dept.), 38 y., 7 m., 9 d.; captain, Volunteers, during Civil War, and brevet major, lieutenant colonel and colonel for services during that war. Served in Porto Rico in 1898 as brigadier general, Volunteers.

Simon Snyder, 41 y., 0 m., 4 d.; served during entire Civil War. Brevet major for service in action against Indians. Brigadier general, Volunteers, and commanded a brigade in the 4th Army Corps, and a regiment in the Philippines.

Charles Bird (lieutenant colonel, Q. M. Dept.), 39 y., 7 m., 27 d.; served from 2d lieutenant to colonel of Volunteers during Civil War. Brevet 1st lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant colonel, U.S.A., for services during Civil War. During war with Spain and up to date of retirement was in charge of transportation in Quartermaster's Department.

William Auman, 39 y., 6 m., 7 d.; served during entire Civil War from private to captain. Served with regiment in Santiago campaign and in Philippines.

Abram A. Harbach, 40 y., 9 m., 4 d.; served during entire Civil War from private to 1st lieutenant. Was wounded at Gettysburg. Served with regiment in Santiago campaign and in Philippines.

William F. Spurgin, 40 y., 3 m., 28 d.; 1st lieutenant and captain, Volunteers, and brevet captain and major for services during the Civil War.

Samuel A. Whitside (Cavalry), 43 y., 6 m., 29 d.; served during Civil War. Subsequently participated in numerous Indian engagements. Commanded regiment in Cuba after 1898.

Sumner H. Lincoln, 40 y., 0 m., 28 d.; served during the Civil War from private to lieutenant colonel, Volunteers. Served in the Santiago campaign, and was wounded at San Juan, July 1, 1898.

Thomas F. Barr (colonel, J. A.), 36 y., 1 m., 9 d.; served as major and brevet lieutenant colonel, Volunteers, April, 1865, to February, 1867, and since then as judge advocate of various divisions and departments.

John W. Clous (colonel, J. A.), 44 y., 0 m., 18 d.; served from private to brigadier general, Volunteers. Brevet 1st lieutenant and captain for services during Civil War. Was brigadier general, Volunteers, and served in Porto Rico and Cuba. Was recorder of the Commission for the Evacuation of Cuba.

William H. Nash (colonel, Sub. Dept.), 35 y., 4 m., 4 d.; served as captain and brevet major, Volunteers, during Civil War, and since on duty at various department headquarters.

Asa B. Carey (colonel, Pay Dept.), 45 y., 0 m., 11 d.; served during the entire Civil War. Subsequently as chief paymaster of various divisions and departments.

John Murphy (captain, Infantry), 41 y., 1 m., 13 d.; served from private to major, 1858 to 1899. Served with regiment in Philippines.

Henry M. Robert (Engineers), 47 y., 10 m., 1 d.; served during entire Civil War as engineer officer in various armies and since in charge of various engineer works.

John W. Barlow (Engineers), 44 y., 10 m., 2 d.; served during entire Civil War. Was engineer in Armies of the Potomac and Tennessee, and since then as supervising engineer of various Government works.

## NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., June 30, 1902.

There is rejoicing at Portsmouth Navy Yard over the announcement that Senator Gallinger's appeal to improve the harbor has been successful and the removal of Henderson's point is provided for by the Government. With its removal the heaviest war vessel of the Navy can make a passage with safety up to the new dry dock.

Owing to the rush of work on the Raleigh and Detroit no employe in the steam engineering department will be granted leave of absence for three months. The Portsmouth yard is in great need of all-around machinists. There are many visitors to the Yankton. The Raleigh will have a new steam launch when she sails for Portsmouth, the old one to be retained for duty at the yard.

Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby, who has been in charge of the naval recruiting stations in Boston, left the city for Washington early in the week to take his examination for promotion to a captaincy. He made many friends during his stay.

Rear Admiral McCormick and family have been the guests of Rear Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, of the Boston yard, which, by the way, is receiving an unusual number of visitors, owing to the assembling of various organizations in convention. The International League of Press Clubs spent last week in Boston and had a sight of the Olympia and the old frigate Constitution at close range, while guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The business sessions of the League were held in historic Faneuil Hall, where we noted on the register the name of Rear Admiral J. J. Read, commandant of the Portsmouth yard, also Mrs. J. K. Pickett, paymaster, U.S.A., now in the Philippines. The superintendent of Faneuil Hall is Charles S. Bolton, a Civil War veteran, formerly of the Massachusetts 17th Infantry, and father of Capt. Fred Bolton, of the staff of Col. C. K. Darling, commanding the 6th Infantry, M.V.M.

Among Regular Army and Navy officers at the banquet of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War on Wednesday of last week were Col. John A. Tiernon, Major R. H. Patterson, Lieut. Homer B. Grant, Col. C. H. Alden, of the Army; Capt. Richard Wainwright, Captain Lyon, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Harlow and

Naval Constructor W. J. Baxter, of the Navy; Col. Percival C. Pope, of the Marine Corps. The guests of honor were President Roosevelt, Secretary Cortelyou, Governor Crane, ex-Secretary Long, Major C. B. Amory, Rear Admiral M. L. Johnson, Gen. W. W. Blackmar, Colonel Tiernon, U.S.A., and Lieut. A. B. Denny.

On Tuesday the gunboat Scorpion went into commission in command of Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Lieut. Alex. S. Halstead and Asst. Surg. A. M. Fauntleroy are the other officers. The ship carries now but 85 men.

A company of 60 marines from Major Waller's battalion in the Philippines arrived at the Boston yard on Saturday and were given leave; most of the men belong here, where they enlisted.

Capt. Dion Williams, U.S.M.C., is on a month's leave. Capt. C. G. Long, formerly of the Kearsarge, arrived here Saturday.

Col. Edmund Rice is spending a few days in Boston and renewing many pleasant acquaintances, especially among the 6th Infantry, which he commanded in Porto Rico. He leaves here to-day for San Francisco to assume command of the 19th Infantry, of which he was at the head when ordered to the 6th Massachusetts in their hour of emergency. He will be stationed at Angel Island for the present.

Col. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., from Mare Island, Cal., is visiting his sister, Mrs. W. C. Gibbs, and will see his son, George Harrington, ordained to the priesthood. Colonel Harrington was at one time stationed at the Boston yard.

Owing to the inability of the Navy Department to furnish a ship, the Massachusetts Naval Brigade, which performed valued service in the war with Spain, will go to its old stamping ground at Fort Rodman, Mass., for its annual tour of duty. Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U.S.N., in his report upon this brigade, recommended many things to the Navy Department, among them the placing in commission of a vessel suitable for their maneuvers. He praised highly the work of the men, their appearance, discipline, etc. The brigade has received from Prince Henry a handsome gift accompanied by a letter expressing his appreciation of their "smart turnout" (as he put it) on the occasion of his visit to Boston.

Rear Admiral Hieborn (retired) and Mrs. Hieborn will visit Boston in the early fall before returning to their Washington home. They are at Atlantic City for the summer.

Army and Navy officers who attended the hop at Fort Warren on Friday evening declared it to be one of the most enjoyable affairs of the year. There were a number of pretty girls present, among them the sister of Asst. Surgeon Kane, U.S.N., and Miss Young and Miss Stone of Washington, D.C. About one hundred participated, including invited guests from the M. V. M. and civilians from Boston, Watertown and elsewhere. Mrs. R. H. Patterson, wife of Major Patterson (commanding Fort Warren), was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Farr, wife of Capt. O. W. B. Farr. Noted among many familiar faces were Mrs. Jessop (née Patterson), wife of Lieut. E. P. Jessop, U. S. N., Miss Patterson, the youngest daughter of the Major, Capt. and Mrs. E. S. Benton, Capt. and Mrs. J. C. Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. A. W. Chase, Captains Long, Anderson and Jordan, Lieutenants Grant, Davis, Williams, Hill, McKenna, Jones and Hatch. The Navy Yard was well represented by several officers and ladies. Much pleasure was furnished by the 10th Artillery band.

Lieut. Robert Davis arrived at Fort Banks Saturday from Washington and reported to Col. J. L. Tiernon for duty, being assigned to Co. 89 at that station.

Major and Mrs. Patterson have returned from a visit to Fort Adams. Their daughters are with them, Miss Middle to spend her summer vacation after school duties at Hampton, Va.

Lieut. J. K. Tracy, U. S. M. C., of the Portsmouth yard, is entertaining his sisters, the Misses Anna and Caroline Tracy, who add much to the social gaieties thereabouts. The U. S. S. Eagle has arrived at this yard from Havana, Cuba.

M. H. B.

## "WEST POINT AND ELECTIVES."

The New York Times' Saturday Review takes exception to the views of President Eliot, of Harvard, as to the value of West Point and says: "The letter of President Eliot, of Harvard, to the editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, on the occasion of the centenary of the Military Academy, is mainly noteworthy by reason of this sentence in it: 'The value of the Military Academy as an educational influence upon the country at large seems to me to lie in the demonstration it has given of the worth of a thorough professional training, even though that training be of an elementary sort.'"

The last clause of Dr. Eliot's letter, the Review points out, might naturally excite at West Point surprise not unmingled with indignation. Our contemporary concedes that the conditions of admission to the Military Academy have until lately been very low, much too low in fact, but it finds reason for a hope of better things in Secretary Root's recent order raising the standard of admission so that it represents fully a year's work more than before and takes account of additional subjects. "But," says the Review, "it is not the training that cadets brings to the Academy, but of what they take away, that the president of Harvard speaks in pronouncing it 'elementary'; and it is this characterization that will be resented at West Point, and, we think, justly. Time was, and that not so very long ago, when West Pointers were the only Americans technically educated, and when all the scientific work, not only of the Government, but of the country, except what was done by foreigners, was done by them. That was before the establishment of such special schools as the Troy Polytechnic and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. And even now we are not aware that West Pointers fail to hold their own in competition with the graduates of these later institutions nor that these graduates regard the technical instruction given at West Point as 'elementary.'"

The absence of the elective principle from the course of instruction at West Point is due wholly to the peculiar character and purpose of the institution. The sole distinctive object of the Academy is to train its students in the science of arms, and its methods and policy are steadfastly directed with that aim. The course is not determined by the cadet's opinion as to what he would like to study but by what the faculty of experienced military officers decide that he must study if he is to step from the Academy into the Army. In place of the elective principle there is a process of natural selection based on merit, for, as the Times suggests, "there is a vast difference between the upper and the lower section of a class, between 'pass' and 'honors,' between what is expected of a cadet in order to receive a commission in the line of the Army and what is exacted of the candidates



On the basis of the appropriations for the German fleet, for 1902-3, a complete division of new battleships has been contracted for with private shipbuilding yards.



Fried. Krupp "Germaniawerft" will build battleships "H" and "K," the Schichau yards will build battleship "J," and the Vulcan yards will build battleship "L." The following dimensions are given for the new vessels: Length between perpendiculars 121.5 meters (399 feet), beam 22.2 meters (73 feet), displacement 13,208 metric tons, (13,000 tons). The growth of the German battleships during the last ten years is shown by the following data: Class Brandenburg has a displacement of 10,062 metric tons, class Kaiser 11,152, class Wittelsbach 11,800. Their radius of action has grown accordingly: "Brandenburg" can steam 4,500 nautical miles without coaling, "Kaiser" 5,000, "Wittelsbach" 6,000, and the new type ship 7,000 nautical miles. Their engine power has increased in proportion: "Brandenburg" develops 9,040, "Kaiser" 13,000, "Wittelsbach" 15,000, and the new type 16,000 horse power. Their speed has increased from seventeen to nineteen knots. The most important improvement in their fighting value consists in their armament, the new ships receiving 28 centimeter (11-inch) rapid fire guns, which will be carried by a German man-of-war for the first time. Battleship "H" is expected to be launched not later than February, 1903.

#### NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The following are the appropriations covered by the Navy Appropriation bill as it becomes a law:

Pay of the Navy, \$16,138,199; Pay, miscellaneous, \$710. Bureau of Navigation, \$1,294,671.25; public works, \$705,780. Bureau of Ordnance, \$3,068,000; Civil establishment, \$41,000.75. Bureau of Equipment, \$5,275,000; Civil establishment, \$31,402.52. Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$640,000; Civil establishment, \$108,760.58; public works, \$7,649,325. Bureau of Ordnance, \$392,200. Naval Observatory, \$5,000. Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, \$310,000. Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$3,700,000; Civil establishment, \$103,932.28. Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$8,500,000; Civil establishment, \$25,824.25. Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$3,405,000; miscellaneous, \$380,000; Civil establishment, \$17,900. Naval Academy, \$229,905.77. Marine Corps pay, \$1,831,129.23; miscellaneous, \$1,208,316.50; public works, \$147,000. Increase of the Navy, \$22,878,010. The appropriations for public works are in detail as follows: Portsmouth, \$872,575; Boston, \$702,700; New London, \$41,000; New York, \$560,500; League Island, \$522,300; Washington, D.C., \$240,000; Key West, \$118,950; Mare Island, \$225,500; Puget Sound, \$810,500; San Juan, \$50,000; Pensacola, \$2,500; New Orleans, \$339,000. Four dry docks, \$1,050,000; Tutuila, \$93,000; Charleston, \$913,300; Repairs and Preservations, \$500,000; Cavite (including \$200,000 toward construction of a floating steel dry dock to cost \$1,225,000), \$233,500; Plans and Specifications, \$30,000; total, \$7,649,325. Total amount for 1903, \$78,856,363.13; amount of bill as it passed House, \$77,619,933.13; amount of bill as it passed Senate, \$79,351,238.13; total of bill for 1902, \$78,101,791.

The force provided for is 25,500 men and 2,500 apprentices.

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$10,000 for the transportation home of the bodies of deceased officers and enlisted men is made available until used. The emergency fund is made available for payments made to civilian employees out of the "Emergency fund" for service in 1902 until Congress shall make specific appropriation for their payment. Authority is given to pay a per diem compensation equal to their pay to civilian employees while en route for duty in the islands. Five thousand dollars is appropriated to defray the expenses of a board to select a site for an additional naval station on the Great Lakes. The Secretary is authorized to condemn 272.4 acres, known as the Schmolles property, as an addition to the Norfolk Navy Yard. He is directed to investigate and report upon the condition of the Government property at Port Royal, and the best disposition to be made of it.

The change of the Navy ration which we have already fully reported upon is provided for in this bill and it is provided that "money accruing from the rations of enlisted men commuted for the benefit of any mess may be paid on public bills to the commissary officer by the pay officer having their accounts." The following items of legislation are found in the bill: "Provided, That the accounting officers of the Treasury Department are hereby authorized and directed to allow, in the settlement of the accounts of disbursing officers of the Government, all expenditures heretofore made for land purchased for use as naval coal depots.

"That the appointment of six additional civil engineers is hereby authorized, three to be appointed during the present calendar year, and the other three in the calendar year of 1903.

"In all cases where buildings and structures are provided for in this act and where appropriations in full are not made for the same, authority is hereby given to the Secretary of the Navy, in his discretion, to enter into contracts for the entire construction of such buildings and structures, with the limit of cost as fixed in this act. Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy may, in his discretion, continue the said improvements at the Naval Academy, either by contract or day labor, or both, as he may deem necessary or for the best interests of the Government.

"The title 'naval cadet' is hereby changed to 'midshipman.'

"That until the year 1914, in addition to the naval cadets now authorized by law (the title having been changed by this act to midshipman), the President shall appoint five midshipmen, and there shall be appointed from the States at large, upon the recommendation of Senators, two midshipmen for each State.

"Provided, however, That no part of the money appropriated in this paragraph or elsewhere in this bill shall be expended in the purchase of any history of the Spanish-American War written by Edgar Stanton MacLay, for use at the Naval Academy, in ships' libraries, or in any other part of the naval establishment of the United States.

"No law shall be construed to entitle marines on shore duty to any rations, or commutation thereof, other than such as now are or may hereafter be allowed to enlisted men in the Army: Provided, however, That when it is impracticable or the expense is found greater to supply marines serving on shore duty in the island possessions and on foreign stations with the army ration, such marines may be allowed the navy ration or commutation thereof.

"That from and after the date of the approval of this Act, the commandant of the Marine Corps shall have the

rank, pay and allowances of major general in the Army, and when a vacancy shall occur in the office of commandant of the corps, on the expiration of the service of the present incumbent, by retirement or otherwise, the commandant of the Marine Corps shall thereafter have the rank, pay and allowances of brigadier general."

Under increase of the Navy the bill provides for two first-class battleships of 16,000 tons displacement to cost \$4,212,000 each; two first-class armored cruisers of 14,500 tons displacement to cost \$4,659,000 each; two 1,000-ton gunboats to cost \$382,000 each. It is provided that "One battleship or one armored cruiser herein provided for shall be built on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean or the waters connecting therewith; but if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the President from the bidding for such contracts that said vessel can not be constructed on or near the coast of the Pacific Ocean at a cost not exceeding 4 per cent. above the lowest accepted bid for the corresponding vessel provided for in this act, he shall authorize the construction of said vessel elsewhere in the United States, subject to the limitations as to cost hereinbefore provided. Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy shall build one of the battleships authorized by this act in such navy yard as he may designate: Provided further, That the Secretary of the Navy shall build all the vessels herein authorized in such navy yards as he may designate, should it reasonably appear that the persons, firms, or corporations, or the agents thereof, bidding for the construction of any of said vessels, have entered into any combination, agreement, or understanding the effect, object, or purpose of which is to deprive the Government of fair, open, and unrestricted competition in letting contracts for the construction of any of said vessels.

"The Secretary of the Navy is hereby instructed to keep an accurate account of the cost of inspection and construction of vessels provided for in this act, whether built in Government yards or by contract, and report thereon to Congress, at each session, the progress of work and cost thereof including the inspection of all the material going into the construction of said vessels, and, upon the completion thereof, to report a full and detailed statement showing the relative cost of inspection and construction in Government yards and by contract.

"And for the purpose of preparing and equipping such navy yard or navy yards as may be so designated for the construction of any such vessels, the sum of \$175,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for each of the navy yards in which the Secretary of the Navy may direct any such vessels to be built."

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of Navy—William H. Moody.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.  
Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Charles Heywood.

### VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief. Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. KEARSARGE (Flagship), Capt. J. N. Hemphill. Navy Yard, New York. Address there. BROOKLYN, Capt. C. C. Todd, (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan). Left Cape of Delaware for Southampton, England, July 1. To proceed to England with the body of the British Ambassador. ALABAMA, Capt. Willard H. Brownson. At New York, N.Y. Address Navy Yard, New York, N.Y. MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. H. N. Manney. At Navy Yard, New York, N.Y. Address Navy Yard, N.Y. MACHIAS, Comdr. H. McCrea. At Colon, Columbia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. MAHETTA, Comdr. J. A. Rodgers. At Cape Haytien. Address care of Postmaster, New York City, N.Y. OLYMPIA, Capt. H. W. Lyon. At New York, N.Y. Address New York, N.Y.

#### EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York. Postage, five cents. ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. G. A. Converse. At Gravesend, England. ALBANY, Capt. J. E. Craig. At Cherbourg, France. CHICAGO, Capt. Jas. H. Dayton. At Southampton, England. NASHVILLE, Comdr. N. E. Niles. At Tripoli. SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Southampton, England.

#### SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral G. W. Sumner, Comdr.-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York city. Postage five cents. IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. At Montevideo, Uruguay. ATLANTA, Capt. E. S. Pendleton. At Montevideo, Uruguay.

#### PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Silas Casey, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Bremerton, Wash., for docking. Address there. ABAREDA, Comdr. W. W. Kimball. Left Tutuila, Samoa, June 29, for Montevideo, enroute to Norfolk, Va. Address care of Postmaster, New York City. FARRAGUT, Lieut. T. C. Penton. At Sausalito, Cal. OREGON, Capt. J. G. Eaton. At Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there. PHILADELPHIA, Capt. W. W. Reisinger. At Pichilingue, Mex., enroute to San Francisco. WHEELING, Capt. U. Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.

#### ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, Commander-in-Chief of fleet. Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Senior Squadron Commander, Rear Admiral F. Wildes, Junior Squadron Commander. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage two cents. NEW YORK (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. M. R. S. Mackenzie. At Nagasaki, Japan. KENTUCKY (Flagship of Senior Squadron Commander), Capt. C. H. Stockton. At Kiauchau. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. RAINBOW (Flagship Junior Squadron Commander), Comdr. S. A. Staunton. At Zamboanga, P. I. ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Polloc, P. I. ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Cavite. CELTIC, Comdr. Chas. T. Forsa. At Cavite, P. I. DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Chas. G. Bowman. At Uraga, Japan. FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. W. I. Chambers. At Cebu, P. I. GENERAL ALVA, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Glennon. Cruising in Philippine Islands. GLACIER, Comdr. A. B. Speyers. At Townsville, Australia. HELENA, Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll. At Chingkiang, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite, P. I. ISLA DE CUBA, Comdr. C. W. Bartlett. At Cavite, P. I.

ISLA DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Colwell. At Olongapo, P. I.

JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). At Guam, Ladrones Islands. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONADNOCK, Capt. F. P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong, China.

MONOCACY, Comdr. J. E. Roller. At Tong Ku, China. MONTEREY, Comdr. F. J. Drake. At Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

NANSHAN, (supply ship), at Cebu, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. C. S. Sperry. At Kiauchau. Address of vessel should be always care -Post Office, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.

PISCATAQUA, Lieut. H. A. Field. At Cavite, P. I.

POMPEY, Merchant officers and crew. At Yokohama, Japan.

PRINCETON, Comdr. J. R. Selfridge. At Sandakan, Borneo.

SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew.) At Shanghai, China.

VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. E. S. Prime. Cruising out from Shanghai, China. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

WOMPATUCK, Bosn. Jas. Saven. At Cavite, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. A. Ward. At Cavite, P. I.

ZAFIRO, (supply vessel). At Cavite, P. I.

### GUNBOATS OF NAVY PATROLLING AMONG THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

ALBAY, Lieut. J. E. Walker. At Zamboanga, P. I.

ARAYAT, Lieut. W. R. Shoemaker. At Cavite.

BASCO, Naval Cadet James H. Comfort. At Cebu.

CALAMINES, Lieut. P. L. Olmstead. At Zamboanga, P. I.

MARIVELES, Lieut. N. Mansfield. At Cavite, P. I.

PANAY, Ensign J. W. L. Clement, Jr. At Cebu, P. I.

PARAGUA, Lieut. E. L. Bisset. At Olongapo, P. I.

QUIROS, Lieut. William B. Fletcher. At Sandakan, Borneo.

SAMAR, Lieut. M. M. Taylor. At Cavite, P. I.

URDANETA, Naval Cadet Charles S. Freeman. At Olongapo, P. I.

VILLALOBOS, Lieut. Comdr. H. M. P. Huse. At Cebu, P. I.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE.

ALVARADO, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md., Address there.

BUFFALO, Capt. A. Ross. Itinerary is as follows: Left Port Said July 2 for Colombo, Ceylon; leave July 21 and arrive Singapore July 27; leave July 28 and arrive Manila Aug. 2. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

CINCINNATI, Comdr. T. C. McLean. Comdr. C. E. Vreeland ordered to command. At La Guayra, Venezuela. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. G. M. Stonely. At Washington, D.C. Address there.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. S. B. Diehl. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

HOLLAND (submarine), Lieut. H. H. Caldwell. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

IROQUOIS, Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H. I. Address mail station, D, San Francisco, Cal.

MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At New York.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. W. F. Halsey. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there. To go out of commission.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Mackinac Island.

PANTHER, Comdr. J. C. Wilson. League Island, Pa.

POCOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At San Juan, P.R. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. At Panama, Colombia. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. C. J. Boush. At Boston, Mass.

SOLACE, Comdr. F. Singer. At Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.

SYLPH, Lieut. W. H. Buck. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

TALBOT, Lieut. H. H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At Pensacola, Fla. Address there.

VIXEN, Comdr. C. G. Calkins. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

WINSLOW, Lieut. A. MacArthur. At Newport, R.I.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. Austin M. Knight. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

#### TRAINING SHIPS.

ALERT, Comdr. J. D. Adams. Address care Postmaster San Francisco. At Monterey, leave July 7, arrive San Diego July 12; leave July 17 for cruise and return to San Diego July 24; leave Aug. 1 and arrive San Pedro Aug. 5; leave Aug. 8 and arrive Santa Barbara Aug. 9; leave Aug. 11 and arrive Santa Cruz Aug. 12; leave Aug. 15 and arrive San Francisco Aug. 15.

ALLIANCE, Capt. S. P. Comly. At Queenstown, Ireland. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.

CHESAPEAKE, Comdr. H. Osterhaus. To cruise with cadets. Itinerary of the cruise is as follows: Arrive New London July 1; leave July 6 and arrive Newport July 10; leave July 14 and arrive Orient Point July 18, and transfer cadets with Indiana; cruise in Gardiners Bay and Block Island Sound and arrive New Bedford July 29; leave Aug. 2 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 9; leave Aug. 14 and arrive Virginia Capes Aug. 22 and Annapolis Aug. 28. Address care of Postmaster, Newport, R.I.

DIXIE, At League Island, Pa. Address there. To go out of commission.

ESSEX, Comdr. L. C. Hellner. At Rockport, Mass. Address there. The itinerary of the cruise is as follows: Leave Rockport July 3, and arrive Gloucester, Mass., July 3; leave July 6 and arrive Portland, Me., July 31; leave Aug. 8 and arrive Halifax Aug. 15; leave Aug. 25 and arrive Provincetown Sept. 8; leave Sept. 15 and arrive Yorktown Sept. 25; leave Oct. 15 and arrive Hampton Roads, Va., same day. For address, follow itinerary.

HARTFORD, Comdr. W. H. Reeder. At Salem, Mass. Address there.

INDIANA, Comdr. C. E. Colahan. At Newport, to cruise with Naval Cadets. Arrive Newport June 26; leave June 30 for cruise in Block Island Sound and vicinity and arrive New London July 11; leave July 15 and arrive Orient Point July 18, where transfer of cadets with Chesapeake will be made; leave July 22 and arrive New London July 22; leave July 26 and arrive Portland, Me., Aug. 2; leave Aug. 7 and arrive Halifax, Nova Scotia, Aug. 11; leave Aug. 15 and arrive Newport News, Va., Aug. 21; leave Aug. 26 and arrive Annapolis, Aug. 28. Address New London, Conn.

LANCASTER, Comdr. G. P. Colvocoresses. At Lamberts Point, Va. Address Norfolk, Va.

MOHICAN, Capt. A. R. Couden. Itinerary follows: Arrive Honolulu June 25, leave July 5, arrive "Bremerton Aug. 4, leave Aug. 6, arrive "Victoria Aug. 8, leave Aug. 13; arrive "Port Angeles Aug. 12, leave Sept. 4; arrive "San Francisco Sept. 10. "Places starred are those to which mail may be sent. Yokohama, double starred, is the only port requiring foreign postage; the others require domestic postage simply. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. P. Rees. Following is itinerary of summer cruise: At Queenstown, leave July 10; arrive Plymouth July 14, leave July 25, arrive Cherbourg July 30, leave Aug. 9; arrive Madeira Aug. 21, leave Aug. 30; arrive Yorktown, Va., Oct. 1, leave Oct. 15; arrive Hampton Roads, Va., Oct. 18. Address all mail care U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York City, until Aug. 20. Postage five cents. After Aug. 20, address Yorktown, Va.



**PENSACOLA**, Comdr. J. F. Moser. Attached to Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.  
**PRAIRIE**, Comdr. John E. Pillsbury. At Tompkinsville, New York. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.  
**PURITAN**, Comdr. A. G. Berry. At New Bedford, Mass. Address there.  
**TERRORE**, Monitor. At Annapolis, Md.  
**TOPEKA**, Comdr. J. A. H. Nickels. At Guanta, Venezuela. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.

## STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

**ENTERPRISE** (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. E. D. Taussig. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Leave Boston June 14, arrive Queenstown, Ireland, July 7, leave Queenstown, July 10; arrive Southampton, England, July 13; leave Southampton July 22; arrive Havre, France, July 23; leave Havre Aug. 2; arrive Gibraltar Aug. 9; leave Gibraltar Aug. 16; arrive Funchal, Madeira, Aug. 21; leave Funchal, Aug. 30; arrive Marthehead Oct. 9. Letters for the ship should be addressed up to August 10, care U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Letter postage to European Countries, 5 cents per half ounce.

**ST. MARY'S** (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. A. V. Wadhams. The itinerary of her summer cruise is as follows: Sail from New London, Connecticut June 21st, arrive Southampton, England, July 21st, sail from Southampton for Havre, France August 1st, arrive Havre August 2d, sail from Havre for Lisbon Aug. 11, arrive Lisbon Aug. 13, sail from Lisbon for Madeira Aug. 23; arrive Madeira Aug. 28; sail from Madeira Sept. 6, arrive Glen Cove, Oct. 1. Mail address to this ship care of U. S. Despatch Agent, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, until Aug. 30; postage five cents. After August 30th, address Glen Cove, New York.

**SARATOGA** (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Lieut. Comdr. F. E. Beatty. On a cruise. Arrive at Southampton, England, June 27; leave July 18, and arrive Havre, France, July 21; leave August 11, and arrive Gibraltar Aug. 27; leave Sept. 6, and arrive Madeira Sept. 11; leave Sept. 15, and arrive Delaware Breakwater, Oct. 16, 1902. Address during summer cruise, care of U. S. Despatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, Eng.

## RECEIVING SHIPS.

**COLUMBIA**, Capt. A. S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.  
**CONSTELLATION**, Capt. J. J. Hunker. At Newport, R. I. (Attached to Training Station.)  
**FRANKLIN**, Capt. C. M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.  
**INDEPENDENCE**, Capt. William H. Whiting. Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
**NIPISIC**, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.  
**MINNEAPOLIS**, Capt. C. F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.  
**SANTIE**, Comdr. G. L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
**WABASH**, Capt. G. W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.  
**WASP**, Ensign W. B. Wells. At Training Station, Port Royal, S. C.  
**FLOTILLA OF TORPEDO BOATS AND DESTROYERS**. In Charge of Lieut. L. H. Chandler.  
**DECATUR**, Lieut. L. H. Chandler, at Norfolk, Va.  
**BAGLEY**, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Norfolk, Va.  
**BARNEY**, Lieut. G. C. Davison. Norfolk, Va.  
**BIDDLE**, Lieut. R. Z. Johnson, at Norfolk, Va.  
**SHUBRICK**, Lieut. D. W. Knox, at Norfolk, Va.  
**STOCKTON**, Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, at Norfolk, Va.  
**THORNTON**, Ensign S. B. Thomas. At Norfolk, Va.  
**TALBOT**, Lieut. H. H. Christy, at Norfolk, Va.  
**GWIN**, At Norfolk, Va.  
**TORPEDO BOATS IN RESERVE AT NORFOLK, VA.** Lieut. A. H. Davis, in charge.

**CUSHING**, ERICSSON, FOOTE, RODGERS, DUPONT, BAILY, PORTER, SOMERS, at Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

## COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

**AJAX**. Left New York June 27 for Cavite, P. I. Address care of Postmaster, New York city.  
**ALEXANDER**. At Navy Yard, Norfolk. Address Norfolk, Va.  
**BRUTUS**. Left Montevideo, July 28, for Samoa. Address Tutuila, Samoa.  
**CAESAR**. Left Malta, June 28 for Boston, Mass. Address care of U. S. Despatch Agent, Post Office, New York.  
**HANNIBAL**. At Frenchmans Bay, Me. Address care Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**LEBANON**. At Baltimore, Md.  
**LEONIDAS**. At Norfolk. Address East Lamoine, Me.  
**NERC**. Arrived Montevideo June 7. Hold mail.  
**STERLING**. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
**SOUTHERY**. At Boston, Mass. Address there.

## FISH COMMISSION.

**ALBATROSS**, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Left Honolulu, May 10, for a cruise. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.  
**FISH HAWK**, Boatswain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

## NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 23.

Promotions in the Navy.

Lieut. Thomas W. Ryan, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 9th of October, 1901 (subject to examination), vice Bartlett, promoted.  
 Lieut. Commander John E. Koller, to be a commander from the 28th of December, 1901 (subject to examination), vice Goodwin, retired.  
 Lieut. Frederick C. Bowers, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 5th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Menette, deceased.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) William S. Whitted, to be a lieutenant from the 5th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Bowers, promoted.  
 Commander Richardson Clover, to be a captain from the 11th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Sands, promoted.  
 Lieut. Commander John C. Fremont, to be a commander from the 11th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Rose, promoted.  
 Lieut. Commander Albert Merts, to be a commander from the 11th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Commander Clover, promoted.  
 Lieut. George H. Salisbury, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 11th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Fremont, promoted.  
 Lieut. John L. Purcell, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 11th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Merts, promoted.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Robert H. Osborn, to be a lieutenant from the 11th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Salisbury, promoted.  
 Lieut. Commander Rogers H. Galt, to be a commander from the 29th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Miller, promoted.  
 Lieut. Frank W. Kellogg, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 29th of April, 1902, vice Galt, promoted.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Clarence England, to be a lieutenant from the 29th of April, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Kellogg, promoted.  
 Commander John V. B. Bleeker, to be a captain from the 2d of June, 1902, vice Watson, retired.  
 Lieut. Commander Vincendon L. Cottman, to be a commander from the 2d of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Bleeker, promoted.  
 Lieut. Reuben O. Bitler, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 2d of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Cottman, promoted.  
 Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edwin H. DeLaney, to be a

lieutenant from the 3d of June, 1902, vice Bitler, promoted.  
 Capt. Yates Stirling, to be a rear admiral from the 8th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Wadleigh, retired.

Commander Andrew Dunlap, to be a captain from the 8th of June, 1902, vice Stirling, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Frank E. Sawyer, to be a commander from the 8th of June, 1902, vice Dunlap, promoted.

Lieut. Samuel H. Leonard, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 8th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Sawyer, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank H. Brumby, to be a lieutenant from the 8th of June, 1902, vice Leonard, promoted.

Commander John A. B. Smith, to be a captain from the 8th of June, 1902, vice Houston, retired.

Lieut. Commander Thomas B. Howard, to be a commander from the 8th of June, 1902, vice Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Harry Phelps, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 8th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Howard, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles K. Mallory, to be a lieutenant from the 8th of June, 1902, vice Phelps, promoted.

Capt. William C. Wise, to be a rear admiral from the 14th of June, 1902, vice Shepard, retired.

Commander Edward H. Gheen, to be a captain from the 14th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Wise, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Walter C. Cowles, to be a commander from the 14th of June, 1902, vice Gheen, promoted.

Lieut. Homer C. Poundstone, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 14th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Cowles, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) James P. Morton, to be a lieutenant from the 14th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Poundstone, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Frank P. Baldwin, to be a lieutenant from the 14th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Morton, an additional number in grade.

Commander Wells L. Field, to be a captain from the 16th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Clark, advanced and promoted.

Lieut. Commander Austin M. Knight, to be a commander from the 16th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Field, promoted.

Lieut. Albert A. Ackerman, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 16th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Knight, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William C. Davidson, to be a lieutenant from the 16th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Ackerman, promoted.

Commander Harrison G. O. Colby, to be a captain from the 16th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice West, retired.

Lieut. Commander Charles J. Badger, to be a commander from the 18th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Colby, promoted.

Lieut. Leo D. Miner, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 18th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Badger, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Newton Mansfield, to be a lieutenant from the 18th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Miner, promoted.

Lieut. Albert P. Niblack, to be a lieutenant-commander from the 18th of June, 1902 (subject to examination), vice Lemly, retired.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Harris Laning, to be a lieutenant from the 18th of June, 1902, vice Niblack, promoted.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate June 30.

Appointments in the Navy.

To be assistant paymasters with the rank of ensign. Donald W. Nesbit, of Missouri; Arthur M. Pippin, of New York; John S. Higgins, of Massachusetts.

## APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

To be civil engineers in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to fill vacancies existing in that corps, namely: Charles A. Wentworth, of Massachusetts, and George A. McKay, of New York.

Nominations Confirmed by the Senate July 1.

Promotions in the Navy.

Richard Henry Creel, of Missouri, to be an assistant surgeon, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to fill a vacancy.

Pay Insp. John B. Redfield, to be a pay director, with the rank of captain, from the 10th of April, 1902, vice Cosby, retired.

Passed Asst. Paymaster Timothy S. O'Leary, to be a paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant, from the 10th of April, 1902, vice Galt, promoted.

Asst. Paymaster George M. Stackhouse, to be a passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 10th of April, 1902, vice Merrim, promoted.

Asst. Paymaster Grey Skipwith, to be a passed assistant paymaster, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), from the 10th of April, 1902, vice O'Leary, promoted.

Pay Insp. Henry T. B. Harris, to be a pay director, with the rank of captain, from the 13th of June, 1902, vice Denniston, retired.

The following named assistant paymasters to have the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1902, viz.: Jonathan Brooks, Eugene F. Hall, Dexter Tiffany, Jr., Franklin P. Sackett, David M. Addison, William C. Wallace, Victor S. Jackson, John R. Sanford, Herbert E. Stevens, Charles R. O'Leary, Charles W. Eliason, Cuthbert J. Cleborne, Philip W. Delano, John D. Robnett, Stewart Rhodes, George W. Pigman, Jr., Perry G. Kennard, George W. Reeves, Jr., Walter T. Camp, Ray Spear, Christian J. Peoples.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants (Junior Grade).

Harry E. Yarnell, Harlan P. Perrill, David E. Theleen, Daniel S. Mahoney, Arthur J. Hepburn, Neerham L. Jones, Thomas C. Hart, Alfred W. Pressey, William R. White, William H. Reynolds, Cyrus R. Miller, Orin G. Murlin, Leonard R. Sargent, Luther M. Overstreet, Victor S. Houston, David F. Boyd, Gilbert Chase, Louis C. Richardson, Walton R. Sexton, Walter M. Falconer, Joseph W. Graeme, Albert H. McCarthy, Frederic R. Holman, Henry N. Jensen, William D. Leahy, Andrew T. Graham, Arthur St. Clair Smith, Peter L. Pratt, Oscar D. Duncan, Willis McDowell, Austin Kautz, Charles T. Owens, Hilary Williams, Robert W. Henderson, William C. Asserson, Clarence S. Kempff, Alfred C. Owen, Irwin F. Landis, Ernest C. Keenan.

Naval Cadets to be Ensigns.

Charles P. Snyder, Carleton R. Kear, Joseph R. Defrees, Willis G. Mitchell, John J. Hyland, Samuel W. Bryant, Edward S. Jackson, Jr., William F. Bricker, Daniel P. Mannix, Henry L. Wyman, Charles T. Wade, Frederick R. Nalle, Emil P. Svars, Arthur B. Keating, Hollis T. Winston, Wilbert Smith, James C. Kress, Harry K. Carg, Robert Morris, John D. Wainwright, Elclair Gannon, George W. Steen, Jr., Julius F. Hellweg, Stanford H. Doyle, William K. Riddle, William S. Case, John G. Church, William N. Jeffers, Huntington Johnston, Charles S. Freeman, John W. Timmons, Herbert C. Cocke, Robert L. Berry, Ward K. Wortman, Robert A. Abernathy, Hayne Ellis, Frank D. Berrien, Carlos A. Gardiner, James H. Comfort, Edison E. Scranton, Paul Foley, Bayard T. Bulmer, William V. Tomb, John W. Shoenfield, Stanley Woods, Clarence L. Arnold, Edwin H. Dodd, Luke E. Wright, Jr., Charles P. Huff, Charles R. Train, George B. Landerberger, Hugo W. Osterhaus, Robert T. Menner, Benjamin G. Bartholow, Clarence E. Landram.

G. O. 91, JUNE 25, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The following Executive Order, affecting General Orders Nos. 69 and 70, is published for the information and guidance of the Service:

Executive Order of Nov. 28, 1901, relative to additional compensation for enlisted men of the Navy holding good-conduct medals, pins or bars, and Executive Order of Dec. 3, 1901, relative to additional compensation for enlisted men holding certificates as graduates from the Petty Officers' School of Instruction, are hereby revoked, to take effect July 1, 1902, from which date the following substitutes shall take effect:

Each enlisted man of the Navy shall receive seventy-five cents per month, in addition to the pay of his rating, for each good-conduct medal, pin or bar which he may heretofore have been, or shall hereafter be, awarded. Each petty officer holding a certificate of graduation from the Petty Officers' School of Instruction, or as gun captain, or both, shall receive two dollars a month in addition to the pay of his rating.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.  
 WILLIAM H. MOODY, Secretary.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

JUNE 27.—Lieut. E. H. Dunn, detached Bath Iron Works; to Dolphin, July 1.

Paym. Clk. F. S. Larkin, detached Olympia; to Kearsarge.

Paym. Clk. E. M. Crary, appointed for duty at Naval Home.

Paym. Clk. W. R. Pattison, detached Olympia; to Kearsarge.

Paym. Clk. T. J. Hoskinson, appointment for duty, Naval Home, revoked.

Paym. Clk. S. F. Rose, detached Kearsarge; to Olympia.

JUNE 28.—Naval Cadet K. B. Crittenden, to Michigan. Passed Asst. Surg. B. R. Ward, resignation accepted; take effect June 28, 1902, Lancaster.

Paym. Clk. W. H. DeMitt, appointed June 27, 1902, for duty in connection with settlement accounts of Navy Pay Office, New York, N. Y.

JUNE 29.—Sunday.

JUNE 30.—Ensign C. T. Owens, report to Commandant Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I., for duty on board Hst.

Surg. H. E. Ames, detached Kearsarge; to Olympia. Passed Asst. Surg. F. L. Pleadwell, detached Olympia; to Kearsarge.

Med. Dir. C. U. Gravatt, detached duty as president Medical Examining Board, Naval Laboratory, New York, N. Y., etc.; to duty at Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, D. C.

Med. Insp. W. A. McClurg, detached Olympia; to Kearsarge, as fleet surgeon of North Atlantic Station.

Passed Asst. Surg. G. L. Angeny, detached naval laboratory, Brooklyn, N. Y.; to Lancaster.

Pay Dir. G. E. Hendee, retired June 30, 1902, Section 1443 Revised Statutes and Section 11 Naval Personnel Act, Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass.

Paym. Clk. T. J. Hoskinson, appointed June 30, 1902, for duty in connection with settlement of accounts of the late Pay Director C. Schenck.

CABLE FROM REAR ADMIRAL F. RODGERS, ASIATIC STATION, NAGASAKI, JAPAN, JUNE 28.

Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, New York; to home. Medical Survey.

Lieut. D. F. Sellers, New York. Appointed flag lieutenant.

JULY 1.—Lieut. R. I. Curtin, detached duty works of Neale & Levy, Philadelphia, Pa., etc.; to Scorpion.

War. Mach. J. F. Storin, resignation accepted, to take effect July 2, 1902; Kearsarge.

JULY 2.—Commander W. H. Beeher, detached duty as naval attaché at Berlin, Rome, and Vienna, October 1, 1902, to Washington, D. C., and report to Navy Department.

F. A. Surg. E. Thompson, detached marine detachment at Charleston Exposition to naval laboratory, New York, N. Y.

The following officers were commissioned from June 8, 1902. Paym. H. R. Sullivan, Paym. S. L. Heap, Paym. G. W. Simpson, Paym. J. A. Mudd, Paym. L. Hunt, and Paym. J. S. Carpenter.

Surg. P. Leach, commissioned from June 3, 1902; Surg. J. M. Edgar, from June 3; C. Engr. G. A. McKay, appointed from June 27; Lieut. Comdr. F. W. Kellogg, commissioned from April 22; Capt. F. P. Gilmore, from Sept. 28, 1901; C. Engr. C. Wentworth, appointed from June 27, 1902; Lieut. Comdr. G. R. Salisbury, commissioned from April 11, 1902; Rear Admiral W. C. Wise, from June 14, 1902.

Pay Clerk F. F. Peirson, appointment dated January 14, 1901, revoked.

## MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

Major L. W. T. Waller, granted leave for three months from July 10.

JUNE 28.—Col. George C. Reid, adjutant and inspector, granted thirty days' leave from June 30.

JUNE 30.—Capt. S. D. Butler, commanding Camp Heywood, Exposition, Charleston, S.C., to proceed with exposition guard to Washington, D.C., on July 2, and report at Marine Barracks.

JULY 1.—Major George Richards, asst. paymaster, San Francisco, Cal., to proceed to Mare Island, to pay command at Marine Barracks.

Lieut. Col. B. R. Russell, appointed senior member, Major T. H. Wood, member, and Capt. W. B. Lemly, member and recorder, of board to revise present stationery allowance table of Marine Corps.

JULY 2.—1st Lieut. W. W. Low, granted leave for 30 days from July 3.

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

JUNE 28.—Capt. D. B. Hodgson (retired), assigned to duty as assistant inspector, life saving stations, Detroit, Mich.

Capt. J. B. Moore relieved from duty as acting assistant inspector, life saving stations at Detroit, Mich.

3d Lieut. F. W. Smith ordered home, and granted sick leave.

JUNE 30.—1st Lieut. D. J. Ainsworth granted seven days' leave.

Chief Engr. E. G. Schwartz ordered to report at Department.

3d Lieut. J. F. Hottel commissioned 2d lieutenant.

Cadets P. W. Lauriat, L. C. Covell, E. S. Addison, W. H. Shea, H. R. Searies, W. A. Whittier and C. M. Gabbett, Jr., commissioned 3d lieutenants.

JULY 1.—Capt. R. M. Clark (retired) relieved from duty as inspector of clothing and ordered home.

Capt. J. W. Howison directed to proceed with his command to Portland, Me.

1st Lieut. G. M. Daniels granted twenty days' sick leave.

Constructor J. W. Lee assigned to duty as acting superintendent of construction during illness of Capt. Russell Glover.

The appointment of Edward S. Addison, of Maryland, to be a 2d lieutenant was confirmed by the Senate on June 27.

Members of the Naval Service who are imprisoned by order of courts-martial for any offense will not hereafter be allowed to wear the uniform of the Navy.

Prisoners in the penitentiary near Boston now wear the regular Service uniform. Captain Lemly, Judge Advocate of the Navy, has, with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy, decided to furnish prisoners with civilian clothing. Brown will be the color of the garments.



## WEST POINT

West Point, N.Y., July 1, 1902.

The Confederate Veterans and the Society of Daughters of the Confederacy visited the post on Saturday afternoon. A special concert was given in honor of the visitors. They inspected the public buildings and witnessed guard mounting. "Dixie," which was played by the band at guard mounting, roused the enthusiasm of the visitors. The trip was made on the steamboat Magenta.

On Monday afternoon, three Sunday schools from Bayonne, N.J., joined forces and made a visit to the Point. On their arrival on the plain "America" was sung, a visiting band furnishing the accompaniment. The effect of the strong volume of sound was very pleasing and very full, notwithstanding a wind of considerable force was prevailing at the time. After the singing the visitors witnessed with great interest a game of polo on the cavalry plain.

The chaplain and the Rev. Mr. Perry, of Garrisons exchanged pulpits on Sunday morning. At the cadets' Y. M. C. A. meeting in the evening, "Every day Business a Divine Calling" was the subject of discussion by the president, Cadet F. H. Smith, '03. The vice president of the association is Cadet Robert P. Howell, '04—now on furlough.

Cavalry skirmishes, light battery and mountain battery drills and instruction in practical military engineering fill the mornings for the upper classes.

Among the members of the 4th class now being drilled daily, are the sons of Generals Chaffee, and Spurgin. Among the "Juniets" to report during the present month will be: Cortlandt Parker, son of Major James Parker, "Win" Sumner, son of Gen. E. V. Sumner, retired and Throop Wilder, son of Major Wilber L. Wilder.

Among the social events of the past week have been: A progressive tea by Mrs. Treat, for her guest Miss Baker, on Thursday evening; a cadet tea, on Saturday evening by Mrs. Grant; and a cadet dinner on Sunday evening, by Mrs. Vandergift, who has taken the Tracy country place for the summer. The Hon. John Bigelow is at his country seat "The Squirrels." General and Mrs. Roe, who have been at "Pine Terrace," will shortly go abroad accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Slade.

Mrs. Barnum and Miss Frances Barnum left for the seashore last week. They will not again return to the post. Captain Barnum, upon the completion of his tour of duty at the Academy, will join his family and after having taken advantage of a brief leave, will proceed to his new station, Fort Riley, Kas.

Capt. W. C. Rivers and his family will leave for the seashore this week. Capt. F. E. Hobbs and family will also leave shortly.

Mrs. Stanhope E. Blunt, the Misses Evelyn and Frances Blunt and Miss Taylor, are among guests at the hotel. Among recent arrivals there have been: Mr. Philip W. Harding of New York, Mrs. and Miss Harding, and Mr. and Mrs. Hammond L. Harding; and relatives of Cadets Jones and Van Natta.

The customary 4th of July exercises will be held on Friday morning and a large hop and fireworks display will mark the evening.

## PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., June 27, 1902.

The Army transport Sherman, with 180 sick soldiers, 50 discharged soldiers, 553 men of the 6th Infantry, 537 men of the 19th Infantry, 93 casualties, 11 insane men and a large passenger list, arrived Saturday night, June 21, after a trip of 22 days from Manila. Three deaths occurred en route. Among the lady passengers on the Sherman were: Mrs. C. W. Miner, Mrs. L. W. V. Kennon, Mrs. B. A. Poore, Mrs. D. W. Ryther, Mrs. F. G. Lawton, Mrs. A. L. Parmerter, Mrs. M. L. Crimmins, Mrs. C. P. Clark, Mrs. J. M. Graham, Mrs. H. F. Dalton, Mrs. L. L. Hunt, Mrs. T. C. Woodbury, Mrs. F. Morton and Mrs. W. S. Alford.

Troops H and G, of the 3d Cavalry, under the command of Capt. C. A. Hedekin, Lieut. I. L. Hunsaker, and Lieut. E. R. Coppock, left Sunday night, June 22, for Fort Apache, Ariz.

Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, is visiting his brother, Lieut. John B. Murphy.

Col. A. C. Girard was presented with a beautiful silver service on Saturday morning, June 21, by the Hospital Corps men of the general hospital. The set is of solid silver and consists of knives, forks and spoons. The presentation speech was made by Steward Lang. Colonel Girard was very much touched by this tribute and responded appropriately, thanking the men and complimenting them.

Capt. R. H. Rolfe, of the Q.M. Department, is in the city enroute to San Diego, where he goes to take charge of the erection of a new post at Fort Rosecrans.

The remains of Lieut. Bert A. Merchant, 8th Inf., were buried with military honors at the National Cemetery, Tuesday afternoon, June 24. The pallbearers were Capt. A. T. Ovenshine, Lieut. P. M. Cochran, Lieut. R. McCoy, Lieut. A. McIntyre, Lieut. C. E. Kilbourne and Lieut. J. L. Hughes.

Major W. P. Kendall has arrived from Fort Porter, and taken command of the general hospital, relieving Col. A. C. Girard who leaves Sunday, June 29, for Washington.

Col. C. A. Coolidge, 7th Inf., was host on Wednesday evening June 25, at a dinner given at the Bohemian Club, in honor of twenty officers of the 9th Infantry who served with him in China. Addresses were made by Colonel Coolidge, Col. C. F. Robe, and Col. M. C. Foote.

Lieut. J. P. Wade is visiting his brother-in-law and sister, Capt. and Mrs. Tracy, at Alcatraz Island.

Col. Philip Reade is in the city awaiting the return of his regiment, the 25th Infantry, from Manila.

Among the officers in the general hospital are Lieut. Clyde B. Parker, Capt. W. M. Crofton, who is seriously ill, Capt. E. P. Lawton, Capt. Robert E. Williams, Capt. George L. Painter and Capt. John C. McArthur.

The members of the 7th Infantry were hosts on Tuesday night, June 24, at a hop given in honor of the members of the 9th Infantry. A large number of invitations were issued and all had an enjoyable time.

The friends of Capt. B. C. Morse are pleased to know that he is to remain on duty at department headquarters.

Lieut. Arthur L. Conger, who left a short time ago with recruits for Fort Bliss, has returned and resumed his duties at the department headquarters.

Mrs. Bucan, wife of Lieut. Fred. E. Bucan, left

Angel Island, Saturday evening, June 21, for Kansas City, Mo.

Major General R. P. Hughes and Lieut. E. Croft are expected from Washington the latter part of the month.

The little son of Capt. and Mrs. Ross L. Bush was christened at Girard Hall, in the general hospital, on Tuesday evening, June 24. The little boy has been given the name of Alfred Girard Bush.

Mrs. Arthur Kerwin, who has been with her parents, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Girard, for some time, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Bush, at Angel Island.

Among the Army officers registering at department headquarters during the week were: Capt. A. L. Parmerter, Brig. Gen. A. S. Burt, Lieut. James Conway, Capt. Frank L. Wells, Lieut. J. Robertson, Chaplain John A. Randolph, Col. C. W. Miner, Lieut. J. C. Wilson, Major W. P. Kendall, Capt. E. P. Lawton, Lieut. Mack K. Cunningham, and Capt. Russell C. Langdon.

## FORT MYER, VA.

Fort Myer, Va., June 27, 1902.

Rosslyn, that delectable suburb of the national capital, situated at the Virginia end of the Aqueduct bridge and directly across the roadway from Arlington cemetery and Fort Myer has again come into notoriety. On Tuesday morning, June 24, of this week, a private of the 4th Battery of Field Artillery, stationed at this post, was shot by some party or parties in ambush on the road to the post and wounded in three places, though not dangerously.

It was thought that persons connected in some way with the vile saloon and dive interests in the modern Sodom did the shooting, and the ensuing night (Wednesday) about forty soldiers, whose identity has not been ascertained, raided one of the most obnoxious resorts and cleaned it out thoroughly. The force was well organized and did the job very expeditiously and returned to the garrison before the alarm was given there. Later, two privates of the Signal Corps, stationed at the post, were assaulted and beaten as they were returning from the city.

Spread like an immense spider's web across the only convenient route to and from the city, it matters not what character of man the passerby is, he must go through it, and if after night-fall, and there is any reason to suppose he has anything of value on his person, he does so at the peril of life or limb. The Virginia authorities, if they care anything for the good name of their State, should institute some very drastic measures for its cleansing and government.

On the afternoon of Friday, June 27, the enlisted men of the garrison gave an outdoor athletic exhibition in the presence of some 2,000 spectators who greatly enjoyed the occasion.

The first event was a relay race, distance 200 yards and return, which was won in 48½ sec. Won by Corporals Bratton and Ryan, and Privates Bundy and Kalbfleish, 4th Battery, Field Art.

Next was tent pegging, three pegs thirty yards apart, the last 90 yards from starting point. Peg caught up on point, of saber, 2 points; knocked down only 1 point. Won by Sergeant Strahan, H Troop, 2d Cav., in 11½ seconds with 5 points. Sergeant Armstrong, same troop, second score, 4 points.

The artillery competition was the most spectacular event on the program. Three guns with their caissons started from the end of the grounds, each passing between two stakes 80 inches apart, ran within 40 yards of the other end, went into battery "action front," fired one round (ammunition broune from limber), took off one wheel replaced with "spare" from caisson, limbered, and returned to starting point. Time, 2 min. 10 sec.

The acrobatic horsemanship contest was won by Corporal Define of Band, 2d Cavalry. He was favored to some extent by having a very steady horse, some of them being very restive. Five minutes was given each man, two "by order," three for such movements as he chose. The standing ride with horse at a gallop and the somersault over the horse's rump to the ground were finely rendered. Private Connors, F Troop, 2d Cav., second prize.

In the rescue race, one soldier armed with carbine lay at a point 150 yards from the start of the rescuer, who started at the word, firing his revolver as he rode forward. The rescued was taken up behind the rescuer, and return made to starting point. Won by Corporal Webster and Private D. Hay, E Troop, 2d Cav., the latter the rescuer.

NYEMOR.

## FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., June 27, 1902.

Mrs. Colville P. Terrett, wife of Major Terrett, arrived at the post this week from a short visit to her home in Atlanta.

Mrs. Hammett of El Paso gave a dance at Washington Park last week, complimentary to Lieut. Alfred Aloe, of the post.

Lieut. Sadot Jerndez, 5th Mexican Cavalry, was a recent visitor to El Paso, from the City of Mexico.

Lieut. Elverton E. Fuller returned last week from St. Paul, Minn., where he was called by the illness of his mother, who passed away a few days after his arrival at home.

Mrs. John L. Bullis, wife of Major Bullis, U.S.A., accompanied by her daughter Octavia, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Magoffin, of El Paso.

The home of Major and Mrs. Thomas H. Logan, near the post, was the scene of a quiet and pretty wedding on Wednesday, June 25, of this week, when their daughter Myrtle became the wife of Lieut. Frank D. Wickham, 12th Inf., stationed at this post. The large parlor in which the ceremony took place was effectively decorated with greens and Service flags, and within touch of the glorious Stars and Stripes the young couple made their vows, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. M. Cabell Martin, of St. Clements Episcopal Church of El Paso. Miss Grace Logan, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf., officiated as best man. The bride entered with her father and was met by the groom, and immediately the impressive ceremony of the Episcopal service was begun, causing a solemn hush to fall over those present. The bride wore a handsome gown of white peau de soie, en train, with dainty trimmings of embroidered chiffon, her long tulle veil being held by a pearl and diamond pin, the gift of the groom. The maid of honor was gowned in white organdy and lace with blue satin trimmings, complimentary to the colors of the Infantry. After the ceremony and reception refreshments were served in the large dining room. The wedding cake was very gracefully cut by the bride with the groom's sword, showing how it can be used as an implement of

peace in spite of its being one of warfare. The young couple received a number of handsome gifts from friends and relatives. The Army people present were: Colonel and Mrs. Haskell, Major and Mrs. Terrett, Miss Terrett, Capt. G. H. Davis and Smith, Lieutenant and Mrs. Whipple, Dr. E. B. Wolfe, Lieut. Alfred Aloe, R. D. Carter and Morris M. Keck.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Wickman will be at home at this post as he had recently been transferred to the 12th Infantry.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 30, 1902.

Lieut. David Baker has reported to this post and has been assigned to troop H.

Owing to the fact, that birds are not allowed to be disturbed at the post there are many species which ordinarily do not live in the same neighborhood with civilization. The birds are very tame, and each year sees more of them making their homes here. Among other varieties are the thrush, robin, oriole, sparrow, wren, barn swallow, redbird, dove, bunting, bluebird, jay and titmouse.

Fifteen hundred volumes, treating of history, travel, fiction, Bible studies, etc., have been received at the prison library. This is the first purchase of books since the institution was turned over to the Department of Justice. There are now about 6,000 volumes in the library.

John West, a Leavenworth boy, who has been in the Philippines for the past two years, is on his way home with ten other men who have passed preliminary examinations for a commission and have been ordered to this post to take a course of instruction in preparation for the final examination, Sept. 1.

Miss Greening, who has been a guest of Captain and Mrs. Sievert for the past two months, returned to her home in Hamilton, Ontario, on Thursday.

Lieut. Francis N. Cooke, Art. Corps, has been relieved as assistant to Major Beach, in instructing candidates for commissions, by Lieut. C. H. Knight, of the Engineers.

Nearly all the civilians who were affected by the recent order commanding them to vacate the houses they were occupying have complied. For the past week the little exodus has been going on and by the 30th all will be out.

The 6th Infantry left San Francisco Saturday for Fort Leavenworth. It will arrive at the post probably on Wednesday and go into camp on the east side of Grant avenue, opposite the Engineer's camp. The officers' quarters are in bad shape. The plumbing was torn out some time ago. Owing to difficulty in securing material, new plumbing has not yet been put in.

General McCook was in command of the 6th from 1886 to 1890, while it was at Fort Leavenworth, and all but two of the captains with the regiment have been stationed at the post. Besides officers, there are about 575 men with the regiment, and a band accompanies it. When the 6th gets here, there will be about 1,600 men and officers at the fort.

Social life at the post is very quiet now. Tuesday nights, which have always been "ladies' nights" at the Officers' Club, have been abandoned since the 4th Cavalry band returned to Fort Riley, but the gaiety will revive with the coming of the officers and ladies of the 6th.

## FORT CLARK.

Fort Clark, Tex., June 27, 1902.

Lieut. A. H. Potter, 12th Cav., who has been granted leave of three months to take effect about July 15, with permission to go abroad, will make quite an extensive trip through Europe. His wife will accompany him.

Lieut. E. N. Coffey, 12th Cav., granted a sick leave of one month, will go to his home in Vicksburg, Miss., and from there, accompanied by his wife, will proceed to White Sulphur Spring, W. Va.

The 12th Cavalry band, commanded by Capt. R. E. L. Michie, the regimental adjutant, left on Monday, June 23, on a practice march to Devil's River, via Del Rio. They will return June 30, in time for muster. During the absence of Captain Michie, Lieutenant Potter is detailed as adjutant, signal officer, recruiting officer, and engineer officer.

The 12th and 125th companies of Coast Artillery left the post at 4 A.M., on June 26, marching to Spoford Junction (ten miles) to take their special train. Lieut. Park Howell, asst. surg., U.S.A., with two members of the Hospital Corps, accompanied the troops. On account of the destruction by fire of a railroad trestle on the night of June 25, the special train was delayed eleven hours in starting.

The Q.M. is preparing specifications and estimates for the improvements, recommended by a board, including extensive repairs to the troop stables, putting in new water-troughs, and making paddocks for each troop. A contract for building a new pump and boiler house has been let, and work on the building is progressing. A contract has also been let to the Alamo Iron Works, of San Antonio, Tex., for a one-hundred-foot steel water tower with tank holding 60,000 gallons, and by Sept. 30 the post will have sufficient pressure to properly protect it from fire.

## FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 28, 1902.

The delightfully cool weather of the past few days was conducive to social gaiety. One of the important events of the week was visitors' day at the Country Club, and an ideal day it was. Among those who attended from the post were Capt. and Mrs. Frank S. Cocheu, Capt. and Mrs. S. D. Sturgis, Dr. and Mrs. Hepburn, the Misses Bubb and Creary, Captains Wynn, Creary and Harbison, Lieutenants McConnell, Platt, Howell and Merrill.

Mrs. Bubb, wife of Col. J. W. Bubb, left Tuesday night on a visit to her son in Portland Ore.

Lieut. Rhees Jackson left Tuesday on two months' leave for his home in Portland, Ore.

The picnic which was gotten up by the ladies of the post, for Saturday afternoon and evening was postponed on account of rain, an unusual occurrence at this time of the year. At a late hour it was decided to take the refreshments to Amusement Hall, where a delightful indoor affair was held and terminated in a very enjoyable dance. The regimental orchestra furnished the music.

Mrs. L. C. Allen and son, family of Major Allen,



16th Inf., left Saturday morning for San Francisco, where she will meet the major upon his arrival from the Philippines. Mrs. Allen has lived at the post since the departure of the regiment for the Philippines. She has endeavored herself to all and will be sadly missed.

Invitations have been issued for a garrison hop to be given the evening of the 4th of July.

Miss Genevieve Carolan, of San Francisco, who has been the guest of Captain and Mrs. Sturgis for the past month, left for her home Monday, after a most delightful visit.

Mrs. Potter, of St. Louis, sister of Lieut. H. B. Farrar, with her four interesting children, arrived at the post Wednesday on an extended visit to her brother.

The Salt Air pavilion, is the Mecca for the post people these beautiful summer evenings. The bathing and dancing are thoroughly enjoyed, particularly the former, for those who are unable to swim find it impossible to sink in the waters of the Great Salt Lake.

Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts, who has recently been commissioned, has reported at this post for temporary duty. He is assigned to the 106th Coast Artillery and will soon leave for his new post of duty, Skagway, Alaska.

#### THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., July 1, 1902.

The last funeral rites attendant upon the removal of the remains of the late British Ambassador, Lord Pauncefoot, from this country to England took place in Annapolis July 1. The train bearing the remains arrived at 4:20. The funeral escort from the railroad station to the Naval Academy consisted of two companies of marines of the marine guard, one company of marines and two companies of seamen from the Brooklyn, headed by the cruiser's band, all in command of Major C. A. Doyen, U.S.M.C. Lieut. Comdr. T. B. Howard, U.S.N., had charge of the funeral arrangements. A number of the officers attached to the Academy were also at the station and marched to the Naval Academy with the rest of the funeral procession. The body was conveyed from the depot to the Santee's wharf on an artillery caisson drawn by six horses in charge of Sergeant Renfro and Privates Young, Robinson, Ashley and Bundy, of the 4th Battery, Field Art., stationed at Fort Myer, Va. The body was driven to the Naval Academy and placed on the tug Standish, which bore it to the Brooklyn, anchored in the bay. A salute of nineteen minute guns was fired from the Santee wharf. The Brooklyn sailed at 6:55 p. m.

The grounds surrounding the new marine barracks now under course of construction on the Government farm, opposite the Naval Academy, have been staked off and will be leveled so as to be used as a parade ground for the Naval Academy marine guard. The new barracks which is being built by the Charles McCaul Contracting Company of Philadelphia is progressing rapidly, and workmen are now on the third story. It is said the barracks will be the finest marine barracks in the country.

#### FORT SLOCUM'S GALA DAY.

Fort Slocum, July 1, 1902.

Fort Slocum turned out in force on Saturday, June 28, the occasion being a game of baseball at Fort Totten, between the Fort Totten and Fort Slocum teams. There was great interest taken in this game by all the people at both forts, as the two teams are battling hard for the pennant of the N. Y. H. Military League, which takes in all the posts in the harbor, except Hamilton. Up to this game Totten had a good hold of the pennant, but it is not so now. The Slocum people took Totten by storm—game, ball, and all.

Col. Carl A. Woodruff, Art. Corps, has taken much interest in baseball, especially in his post team, and he was so kind as to direct the steamer, General Barry, to take the team and spectators to Totten.

The game was called about 2:30 o'clock, with the Fort Slocum team at the bat. It was cheer after cheer by the rooters of both sides, in fact, the crowd went wild, and one could see nothing but helmets in the air. The Totten team was not in it at all on any stage of the game, for the score stood 15 to 3 in favor of Fort Slocum. The last ball that was in play is now suspended by a silk string in the orderly room of the 81st Company, C.A., gilded and with the score upon it in big red figures. Fort Slocum team is now tied for first place, with three games yet to be played.

On the way home Capt. F. C. Vestal appeared upon the upper deck of the General Barry and called for three cheers for the Fort Slocum team, which went up with a will, and from then on it was cheer upon cheer, until Slocum was reached, with Colonel Woodruff pulling the whistle rope for all he was worth, which notified the few that could not go of the victory. At the dock all lined up and Colonel Woodruff was given three hearty cheers, followed by three cheers for the three 81st Company officers who took such interest in the team.

Too much credit cannot be given the entire team, but especial praise is due Pitcher Boss and Catcher Seely. Boss struck out 14 men.

While the Totten team were badly beaten, they played a very good game and have a very good battery. Pitcher Willis received poor support from the field.

Great credit is due Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, field manager of the team, as well as to Captain Vestal and Lieut. R. H. Jordan, general manager of athletic sports, for the perfect condition of the Fort Slocum team, and the wonderful playing they have been doing of late. The next game to be played is on Saturday, July 5, with Fort Wadsworth, at Fort Slocum. The three officers are confident that their team will win the pennant, and they think they have the finest team of any single company, for the team of Fort Slocum is made up entirely from one company, the 81st Company, C.A.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., June 30, 1902.

Col. C. Watanabe, Military Attaché to the Japanese Legation at Washington, was a visitor at the post on Friday and Saturday of last week, inspecting the methods of the School of application, paying particular attention to the Field Artillery method of target practice, targets used, etc.

The 7th Field Battery, Capt. William Lassiter, commanding, made a practice march to Captain Henderson's grove, southwest of Junction City on Thursday. Camp was pitched, field ranges set, in fact, a regular bivouac was established, as though the organization were in the

field. The officers were the guests of Captain Henderson during the day. He did everything possible to make the men comfortable, and afford them a day of complete enjoyment.

Lieut. Hanson B. Black, O.D., leaves this week to join his new station at the Sandy Hook Proving Grounds.

The auditing of the accounts of the post exchange for the month of May shows that institution to be in an exceedingly prosperous condition. Its total net assets on the last day of the month were \$5,803.38. The stock, 1,235 shares, was worth \$4.69 per share, and the net profit for the month was exactly 25c. per share. Owing to the reduction in the strength of the organization, as promulgated in G.O. 45, A.G.O., the number of shares will be reduced accordingly, and such value in cash will be paid into the companies' messes.

The combined garrisons are to hold an athletic meet on the racetrack located on the Republican Flats, about a half mile from the post proper on the 7th of July.

Lieut. J. J. Boniface, 4th Cav., has succeeded Capt. Geo. W. Moses, 9th Cav., as commissary. Captain Moses and his family leave next week for the Philippines, where he will join his regiment.

The detachment from the 1st Battalion of Engineers, Co. A, that has been on duty at this post for the past month in connection with the preparatory work on the plans for the mobilization of troops yearly at this post, has completed its work and leaves for Fort Leavenworth on Tuesday.

Lieut. A. B. Cox, 8th Cav., left on Friday for White Bear Lake, Minn., where he will pass his leave.

The four pack trains will participate in the Fourth of July celebration in town by permission of the commanding officer. They will be entered in the morning procession, and will undoubtedly prove an unique feature.

Lieut. Llewellyn W. Oliver, 8th Cav., rejoined the garrison on Friday from a short leave passed at his home in Escanaba, Mich. The lieutenant's sister accompanied him.

Fort Riley's team played the Fort Leavenworth team at the latter's grounds on Friday afternoon and gave them a coat of whitewash, score 9-0. On Saturday afternoon they went up against the strong Soldiers' Home team and lost in an 11-inning contest, score 7-6. The local papers declare the game to have been the finest exhibition seen on those grounds this season. Arrangements are in progress by Lieut. B. F. Browne, F.A., the team's manager, to have at least three games played each week at home and abroad. He will also take the team in hand and inaugurate a new and complete system of training and practice.

#### VANCOUVER BARRACKS.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., June 26, 1902.

Miss Madge Robe left for San Francisco last week and met her father, Col. C. F. Robe, upon his arrival at that port from the Philippines. Mrs. Robe, with her son and eldest daughter, will join the colonel at Madison Barracks within a short time.

A charming dinner was given this week by Major and Mrs. Tuthery to General Randall, Miss Black, Col. and Mrs. Goodale and Major and Mrs. Evans. The decoration were pink roses.

Mrs. Eastman, from Baltimore, has been the guest of Mrs. Richmond for the past month.

Lieut. Jennings B. Wilson, 19th Inf., who is stationed here, has been ordered to Seattle to report for duty with Co. B, 8th Infantry, which leaves on the transport Warren from Seattle, July 5, for Alaska.

Contract Surg. Joseph Pettijohn has received orders to accompany to Alaska the battalion of the 8th Infantry now at Fort Lawton, as medical officer, and then go with Co. D, 8th Infantry, to Fort Gibbon, his new station. Mrs. Pettijohn expects to accompany her husband.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 30, 1902.

Lieut. John Randolph, 20th Inf., returned from Fort Monroe, Va., where he had taken recruits.

Lieuts. Leo R. Danemiller, 11th Inf., and Augustus F. Danemiller, 20th Inf., left Friday to join their regiments in the Philippines.

Capt. Lyman M. Welch, 6th Inf., departs for Fort Leavenworth Monday evening.

The monthly hop Friday had a large attendance and many people from Columbus were present. Mrs. Cralle, Mrs. W. P. Rogers and Mrs. G. S. Rogers received.

#### STATE TROOPS.

The ratings of the companies, troops and batteries of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, as determined by the spring inspections, shows that Co. I, 13th Infantry, leads with a general average of 98.88. The companies winning the highest ratings in their respective regiments are: I, of the 8th, 98; F, of the 5th, 97.87; A, of the 9th, 97.87; B, of the 12th, 97.87; B, of the 16th, 97.62; K, of the 1st, 97.6; A, of the 6th, 96.3; H, of the 4th, 97.25; E, of the 14th, 96.37; A, of the 3d, 96.2; E, of the 18th, 95.50; D, of the 2d, 94.3. The comments by the inspecting officers generally tend to one point of criticism, that of deficiency of primary instruction.

An additional qualification for marksmanship in the New York Guard has been established to be known as the Distinguished Expert Class. The distances are 900 and 1,000 yards, any position, and five shots at each distance. Those using a rifle must make not less than twenty points, and those using a carbine not less than eighteen at 900 yards, in order to be permitted to shoot at 1,000 yards. An aggregate score of forty or more must be made with the rifle, and thirty-six with the carbine to qualify. The U.S. magazine rifle will be used, and practice for "Distinguished Experts" will be limited to those who shall previously qualify this season as experts. The new qualification is to encourage long range shooting.

The 7th New York, Colonel Appleton, have voted in favor of going to Gettysburg, Pa., early in September next, to attend the unveiling of the monument to Major General Slocum.

The annual encampment of the 1st regiment of infantry of California, will be held on the Napa fair grounds, Aug. 2-10. The camp will be named Camp James F. Smith, in honor of the war commander of the regiment. Arrangements have been made for the lighting, draining and water supply of the grounds.

Cos. K and B of the 8th New York assembled at the armory on the afternoon of June 21 to go into camp at Van Cortlandt Park at their own expense. Co. B was commanded by Captain Cipollari, Lieutenants Egan

and Lackey also being on duty. Co. K, in the absence of Captain Staubach, was commanded by Lieutenant Cannon, assisted by Lieutenant Steiger. Although it rained hard until late in the afternoon, the companies decided not to postpone the encampment. A supply of tentage and rations were sent on to the park in advance of the companies, which went by trolley to Williamsbridge, and from there marched to the camp site near the old Van Cortlandt mansion. In marching to the cars the men were very steady in the ranks, and refrained from answering the numerous greetings from friends along the route. After detraining at Williamsbridge, the march to Van Cortlandt was made in 25 minutes, the companies maintaining a good swinging stride. A cooking shack was erected promptly, together with five Sibley tents for the men, and two tents for the officers. The tents were erected too far apart, which extended the area of the camp too much, making it impossible to do effective guard duty with the small force available for this purpose. The camp guard which was in command of Lieutenant Steiger, was established as soon as the companies reached camp. Each tent was well supplied with straw, so that all were comfortably sheltered. Reveille was sounded Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, and after early coffee was served, the usual camp routine was observed. Each company drilled in extended order in the morning as a separate unit, and also united for a drill. In the afternoon camp was struck at 2 o'clock, and after this another drill in extended order was held in which blank ammunition was used. Captain Cipollari was in command of the companies, with Lieutenant Steiger in command of the firing line, and Lieutenant Egan in command of the reserve. The cost for rations averaged 50 cents per man, and were abundant. For dinner, for example, there was pea soup, spring lamb, succotash, boiled potatoes, rice pudding and coffee. The expense of the camp was borne by the officers participating.

First Sergeant Sheridan of Co. A, 22d New York, an ex-volunteer, has been unanimously elected 2d lieutenant. Brigadier General Campbell, commanding the 1st Brigade of the New Jersey National Guard on June 27 issued orders relieving from duty the two battalions of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, which have been stationed in Paterson for a week, and directing that the 3d Battalion take their place.

Capt. Louis Wendel, the enterprising commander of the 1st Battery, New York, did not visit the Army posts in New York Harbor in vain this spring, looking for points as to artillery practice, for when his battery underwent its annual practice with its field guns, at the camp of instruction on June 24 and 25, it not only put the bull eye of the targets out of business, but smashed them completely. The practice, which was of rare merit, has received high official commendation. 12 percussion shells, 23 sand filled shells and 29 shrapnell were fired at a range of 3,200 yards; both shell and shrapnell targets were in shreds, especially the shrapnell targets. This is all the more creditable from the fact that the weather for shooting was not good, as there was too much haze on the mountain, at times obscuring the target entirely. Captain Wendel conducted the shooting, being assisted by Lieutenants Hatheway, Esper, Seyfried, and 1st Sergeant Jansen. Surgeon Fuchs was also among those on duty.

The board of directors of the National Rifle Association of America have decided that competitors for places on the rifle team to be sent to Canada to compete for the Palma trophy may practice on home ranges where the facilities offer. A committee will select the team from the showing made on the official score sheets as soon after Aug. 16 as practicable. The Sea Girt management has announced the following days for practice there: July 4, 5, 11 and 12 and Aug. 1, 2, 9 and 10. The special committee of the National Rifle Association of America, in a communication to the Secretary of War regarding the enlargement and scope of the association and its influence upon rifle practice generally throughout the country, expresses the hope to enlist the support of the United States Government in a movement that will bring the association more prominently before the country.

The 71st New York, Colonel Bates, completed its tour of camp duty at the Camp of Instruction, near Peekskill, June 28, after a most excellent week's work. Some 500 officers and men were present for duty or about 81 per cent. The work of the regiment, both in the permanent camp and in the march out, is deserving of high praise, and the discipline and orderly behavior of the men were very noticeable. Colonel Bates reports that the new Buzzsaw field ovens issued to the regiment previous to going to camp gave the greatest satisfaction, and are far superior to the old ovens. Other commanders also speak in high terms of the new ovens. There was little or no sickness in the regiment which spent a most profitable week's work. A detail from the 1st Battery, in command of Corporal Hedenberg, fired the closing salute as the National and State colors were hauled down. The work of the 1st Battery details throughout the camp tour was of the best, and they were highly commended.

Capt. Q. O. M. Gilmore, U. S. A., retired, colonel of the 2d Regiment of New Jersey National Guard, who has been appointed brigadier general of the 2d Brigade, was graduated from the U.S. Military Academy June 13, 1873, and served in the 8th and 10th Cavalry. He was retired for disability in the line of duty May 31, 1896. General Gilmore was born at West Point while his father, Major Gen. Q. A. Gilmore, a distinguished officer of the Army, was on duty there. He served in the Spanish-American War as lieutenant colonel, and afterwards as colonel of the 4th Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers. His appointment as brigadier general is a most excellent one in every respect, and the National Guard of New Jersey is to be congratulated upon securing so capable a general officer.

The 4th Division of the 2d Naval Battalion of New York has received permission from Colonel Burbank, U.S.A., commandant of Fort Hancock, N.J., to encamp on the Government reservation July 3, 4, 5 and 6. The 1st Division will also encamp at Sandy Hook. Lieutenant Harmon, of the 2d Division, has been detailed to act as navigator for the battalion. The Aileen, which has been overhauled, was given a trial trip on July 4 under command of Comdr. R. P. Forsberg.

We have received from Messrs. Pach Brothers, photographers, of New York, an admirable photograph taken at West Point during the recent centennial celebration, showing the entire Cadet Battalion drawn up for review in perfect alignment, and at the right of the line President Roosevelt and the reviewing party, just as they rounded the end of the battalion. President Roosevelt's face is especially clear, and many other faces are readily recognizable, as the photograph is of large size.



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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions under this head are answered as soon as possible, but we can not promise any particular date for the publication of answers.

J. N. G. Modern Seamanship, by Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Knight, U.S.N., price \$6, and Hand Book on Naval Gunnery by C. S. Radford, U.S.N., price \$2, are the books you want. You can get them at D. Van Nostrand Co., 23 Murray street, New York City.

CONSTANT READER.—Asks: What, if any action, has been taken towards granting travel pay, Manila to San Francisco, to Volunteers, enlisted during the Spanish-American war? Answer: No action has been taken and Volunteers are not entitled to such pay.

M.—Asks: If an officer who went to the Philippines in July, 1896, has recently been promoted to a regiment which did not go till 1901, what chance would he have for getting a furlough at the end of three years service? Answer: His chances would be fairly good but this is a question that cannot be definitely answered. The rule seems to be to give such officers a furlough if their services can be spared from their new regiments.

M. T.—Asks: When Cuba designates a naval station for the United States what is the actual jurisdiction of the United States, has she an ownership? Answer: The United States will have full and complete jurisdiction over its naval station.

KANSAS asks: (1) If medals are to be given for Spanish war in the Philippine Islands or Philippine campaigns. Answer: No medals will be given. (2) What is the chance for travel pay from Philippine Islands to San Francisco if I am discharged there? Answer: There is no chance.

M. S. G. asks when the 24th Infantry went to the Philippines and when it is to return to this country. Answer: It went July 14, 1899, and is expected to sail for home in July of this year.

R. A. T.—The 13th U. S. Infantry is home from the Philippines, and mail matter for the present should be directed to San Francisco, Cal.

A. F. P.—Co. C, 12th U. S. Inf., is at Fort Douglas, Utah.

G. S. H.—Major D. H. Taylor, Ordnance Department, U.S.A., is on duty at Rock Island, Ill.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN.—It takes a letter about 28 or 30 days to reach Manila from San Francisco. How long it will take a letter to get from Manila to troops in Samar is uncertain. It depends upon transportation available. Troops on the line of a railroad naturally receive mail promptly, whereas troops a long way off receive mail at irregular intervals.

J. L.—The 19th Infantry sailed from Manila on May 28 on the Sherman. Your son is probably with regiment or already in San Francisco.

F. K. W.—A second lieutenant in the Army mounted, receives \$1,500 per year. A first lieutenant in the National Guard cannot be enlisted as a first sergeant in the Army. He must enlist as a private and can be appointed a non-commissioned officer later.

W. L. C.—You do not state what particular service in the Island of Guam you desire information about. Address a letter to the secretary of the Civil Governor of the Philippines, Manila, P.I.

SUBSCRIBER asks: In all the Army lists, why is the cavalry always named ahead of the artillery? Is it because the cavalry has been decided to rank the artillery, and if so, why? Answer: It was stated so

in the register compiled at direction of General Washington and has been so continued to date. It means nothing.

T. H.—A brigadier general on the retired list receives a salary of \$4,125 per year.

K. D.—A list of Army posts is given each week in the Army and Navy Journal. Fort Preble, Me., is three miles from the city of Portland. The latter is the post office.

G. A. B.—The 29th Infantry sailed for the Philippines in March last.

J. C. H. asks: (1) When the guard is turned out for muster and inspection when bayonets are fixed, do you, on coming to the order, unfix your bayonet or not after the officer has passed? (2) If the company is drilling and they get orders to load, and the order arms is given without locking pieces, and the first sergeant calls out "steady," which must you obey, the lieutenant or sergeant. I know it is a very wrong command. (3) And the same thing when your piece is loaded and locked and at the order the first lieutenant commands "ready" and first sergeant calls out "steady." Answer: Bayonets are not unfixed. (2) If at the "load" and the command be "order arms," bring the piece to the safety notch and execute the order. (3) If at the "order" (pieces loaded), bring the piece to the position of "load" and full cock the piece.

H. K. asks: In a competitive drill the command was given "On left into line of platoons in column of fours! March." The next command on the program was "Form company left oblique." Company D executed "Four left, march; form company left oblique, march." Which was correct? Answer: Company D. They executed the movements as called for by the program. Company C executed "Front into line."

S. P. G. asks: Where will Co. F and Co. M, 6th Infantry, take station in the United States? Is R. E. Alford at present with Co. M, 6th Infantry? Has Chas. E. Welch, chief clerk, Department Yards and Docks, Cavite Navy Yard, sent in his resignation, and has it been accepted? Who was appointed in his stead? Answer: Whole regiment at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. No information can be given at this time, as to your other questions.

SEVERAL INQUIRERS.—The names of the 1900 graduates from Annapolis in the last Naval Register are correct, but the standing as there given is not to be depended upon. The standing of the ensigns will be determined by their recent examination for promotion, the results of which have not yet been received by the Navy Department. For this reason it cannot be given yet.

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### BORN.

GLUVERIUS.—Born, June 28, 1902, at Montrose, Pennsylvania, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. W. T. Cluverius, U.S. Navy, and daughter of the late Rear Admiral Sampson.

MOSES.—At Fort Riley, Kan., July 22, 1902, to the wife of Capt. George W. Moses, U.S.A., a daughter.

### MARRIED.

DOUGHERTY—TAFT.—At Burlington, Vermont, June 18, 1902, Miss Lucy Winifred Taft, to Lieut. Henry M. Dougherty, Artillery Corps, U.S.A.

FARMER—NOLAN.—At the residence of the bride's mother, 52 Walton Place, Chicago. Mrs. Hester Kimball Nolan to Lieut. Charles Cook Farmer, Jr., 10th Cav.

McDANIEL—CHILDERS.—At Proctorville, Ohio, June 18, 1902, Lieut. W. A. McDaniel, U.S.A., and Miss Georgia Childers of Bradrick, Ohio.

WICKHAM—LOGAN.—At Fort Bliss, Tex., June 25, 1902, Lieut. Frank D. Wickham, 12th U.S. Inf., to Miss Myrtle Logan.

### DIED.

COGGIN.—At Calumet, Mich., April 13, 1902, of myocardiitis, Assistant Engineer F. G. Coggin, U.S.N., retired.

CROSBY.—At San Francisco, Cal., June 21, 1902, Mrs.

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CUSHING.—At New Rochelle, N. Y., July 2, 1902, Major H. C. Cushing, U.S.A., retired.

HENDRICKSON.—At New York city, June 29, 1902, Gen. John Hendrickson, a distinguished officer of New York volunteers during the Civil War.

LOCKE.—At Brookline, Mass., June 17, 1902, after a short illness of typhoid fever, Philip A. Locke, brother of Mrs. W. I. Moore, wife of Captain W. I. Moore, U.S.N., retired.

MASON.—At Charlottesville, Va., June 26, Major Robert F. Mason, brother of the wife of Surgeon E. H. Mars-teller, U.S.N.

PAGE.—June 30, while on train en route from Texas to Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y., Mrs. Page, mother of Lieut. B. A. Page, Artillery Corps.

SHALER.—At the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, June 29, 1902, Major Ira Alexander Shaler, only son of Gen. Alexander Shaler, a distinguished officer of the New York Volunteers during the Civil War.

STEVENS.—At Washington, D. C., June 30, 1902, in his 29th year, Paul W. Stevens, only son of Walter E. and Leonora J. Stevens, and brother of the wife of Capt. Albert Sydney McLemore, U.S.M.C.

ULSH.—At Selinsgrove, Pa., June 29, 1902, J. Howard Ullsh, father of Asst. Surgeon W. H. Ullsh, U.S.N.

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## FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Experiments are being carried out at Toulon to determine what color submarines should be painted in order to render them least visible while under water.

The artillery of the Turkish army consists, according to the last issued return, of 248 batteries, of which 18 are horse artillery, 178 field, 46 mountain, and 6 howitzer batteries. Negotiations for supplying the artillery with quick-firing guns have been entered upon with certain German manufacturers, but financial difficulties stand, for the present, in the way of the delivery of the coveted pieces.

By a recent order, officers of the German army, making free balloon ascents are to be allowed to wear civilian

clothes. It may be remembered that not long ago an officer belonging to the German Military Ballooning Corps lost his life through his spurs becoming entangled in the cordage of the car, as he tried to jump out on descending, and this, with other circumstances, may have caused the authorities to realize that a military uniform is not the best dress adapted for ballooning.

The British floating dock intended for Bermuda has been tried successfully at Sheerness, and is to be towed to Bermuda by two powerful tugs, with a third as attendant. It will carry 600 tons of coal for the use of these vessels.

The case of Colonel Grimm of the Russian army, convicted of selling information, has involved many other officers in like charges of treachery, and according to news received by the Neues Wiener Tageblatt, eighteen officers of the Warsaw garrison have been condemned to various terms of imprisonment in a fortress for complicity in the sale of mobilization plans to a foreign Power.

Lord Charles Beresford has received from the British Admiralty a letter conveying serious reprimand for breach of discipline involved in the publication of his letter which criticised the efficiency of the Mediterranean Squadron.

The Militar-Wochenblatt believes that in an application of wireless telegraphy will be found the best means of securing certain and uninterrupted communication between heavy guns in the field, at sieges, etc., and the points from which the effect produced by their fire is observed.

The peace establishment of the Mexican army having been raised to, in round numbers, 30,000 of all ranks for the Regular forces with the colors, 28,000 for the first and 150,000 for the second reserve, the military authorities have now turned their attention to the improvement of the armament and equipment of their troops. The field artillery is to be supplied as soon as possible with quick-firing guns, and at the present time a carefully selected commission of several officers is visiting France to superintend the manufacture of a number of these weapons. Both small arm and gun factories are, however, to be shortly established in Mexico, in order that the country may not be dependent upon foreign sources of supply.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS IN THE PACIFIC.

From San Francisco, Cal., for Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, and Hong Kong, steamers of the Pacific Mail, Occidental and Oriental, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha steamship companies, sail as follows: Doric, July 16; Nippon Maru, July 24; Peru, Aug. 1; Coptic, Aug. 9; American Maru, Aug. 16; City of Peking, Aug. 26; Gaelic, Sept. 3; Hong Kong Maru, Sept. 11.

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From Vancouver, B. C., steamers of the Canadian Pacific R. R. & S. S. Co., sail as follows: For Yokohama and Hong Kong; Empress of India, July 28; Tartar, Aug. 4; Empress of Japan, Aug. 18; Athenian, Sept. 1.

For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney; Moana, July 25.

From Tacoma for Yokohama and Hong Kong steamers of the N. P. R. R. & S. S. Co., leave as follows: Tacoma, July 10; Olympia, Aug. 7; Glenogle, Aug. 14; Victoria, Sept. 11; Duke of Fife, Sept. 13.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

Department of the East—Headquarters, Governors Island, N.Y.; Major Gen. John R. Brooke, U.S.A.  
District of Porto Rico—Lieut. Col. John A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.  
Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A.  
Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. A. R. Chaffee.  
The division of the Philippines is divided into two departments as follows:  
Dept. of North Philippines—Address Manila.  
Dept. of South Philippines—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Cebu, Island of Cebu, P. I.  
Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.  
Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.  
Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.  
Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Brig. Gen. J. C. Bates, U. S. A.  
Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.  
Department of Texas—Headquarters San Antonio, Tex. Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., commanding.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P. I.  
Mail for troops in China should be addressed China, via San Francisco.

## ENGINEERS.

Band and Companies I, K, L and M, Washington Barracks, D. C.; A, B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; E, F, G, H, Manila.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, B and C, Fort Myer, Va.; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; E, F, H, I and K, in Philippines. Address Manila.

## CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M. Address Manila; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; F and G, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; H, San Francisco, Cal. Troops E, F, G and H are ordered to Manila.  
2d Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Fort Myer, Va.; A, B, C, D, I and K, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Troops L and M at Fort Sheridan, Ill.  
3d Cav.—Headquarters Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops E and F, Yosemite National Park, Cal. G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz. Address other companies of the regiment, San Francisco, Cal., for the present. They are under orders to return there from Manila.  
4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.  
5th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, address Manila, P. I.; Troops E, F, G and H, ordered to the Philippines, via San Francisco.  
6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
7th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.  
8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. Ty.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.  
9th Cav.—Entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, F, G, H, Manila. Will return to the United States as soon as transportation is available.  
11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.  
13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops B, D, I, K, and M, Fort Meade, S. D.; A and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; E and F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; L Fort Yates, N. Dak.  
14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Russell, Wyo., (temporarily); B, and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; C, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo. (temporarily); E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.  
15th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila.

## ARTILLERY CORPS.

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District of Portland, Fort Preble, Me.; District of Boston, Fort Banks, Mass.; District of Narragansett, Fort Adams, R. I.; District of New London, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Eastern District of New York, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Southern District of New York, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; District of the Delaware, Fort Du Pont, Del.; District of the Chesapeake, Fort Monroe, Va.; District of Baltimore, Fort McHenry, Md.; District of the Potomac, Fort Washington, Md.; District of Charleston, Fort Getty, S. C.; District of Savannah, Fort Screven, Ga.; Dis-

trict of Key West, Key West Barracks, Fla.; District of Pensacola, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; District of New Orleans, Jackson Barracks, La.; District of San Diego, San Diego Barracks, Cal.; District of San Francisco, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; District of Puget Sound, Fort Flagler, Wash.; District of Columbia, Fort Stevens, Oreg.; District of San Juan, San Juan, P. R.; District of Honolulu, Honolulu, H. I.; Artillery Defenses of Havana, Havana, Cuba; Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I.; Light Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kans.

## Field Artillery.

1st Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 2d Bat., Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 3d Bat., Chickamauga Park, Ga.; 4th Bat., Fort Myer, Va.; 5th Bat., Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; 6th Bat. and 7th Bat., Fort Riley, Kan.; 8th Bat., Vancouver Barracks, Wash.  
9th Bat., Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 10th Bat., Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; 11th Bat., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 12th, Fort Douglas, Utah; 13th, Fort Russell Wyo.; 14th and 15th Bats., in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 16th Bat., Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 17th, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; 18th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 19th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 20th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 21st, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; 22d Bat., Fort Douglas, Utah; 23d, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 24th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 25th, in Philippines, address Manila, P. I.; 26th, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; 27th, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; 28th, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; 29th, Fort Sill, Ok. Ty.; 30th, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.

## COAST ARTILLERY.

1st Co., Fort De Soto, Fla.; 2d Co., Fort Wright, Fishers Island, N. Y.; 3d Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 4th Co., Jackson Barracks, La.; 5th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 6th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 7th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 8th Co., Fort Morgan, Ala.; 9th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 10th Co., Fort Getty, S. C.  
11th Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 12th Co., Fort Wright, New York; 13th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 14th Co., Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; 15th Co., Fort Barrancas, Fla.; 16th Co., Fort Fremont, S. C.  
17th Santiago, Cuba; 18th Cienfuegos, Cuba; 19th Santiago, Cuba; 20th Havana, Cuba; 21st Cienfuegos, Cuba; 22d, 23d and 24th Cos., Havana, Cuba.  
25th Co., Manila; 26th Co., Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; 27th Co., Manila, P. I.; 28th Co. and 29th Co., Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 30th Co., San Diego Barracks, Cal.; 31st Co., Manila; 32d Co., Fort Lisum, Alaska; 33d Co., Fort Canby, Wash.; 34th Co., Fort Stevens, Oreg.; 35th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 36th Co., Manila; 37th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 38th Co., Fort Caswell, N. C.; 39th Co., Fort McHenry, Md.; 40th Co., Fort Howard, Baltimore, Md.  
41st Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 42d Co., Fort Mott, N. J.; 43d Co., Fort Terry, N. Y.; 44th Co., Fort Washington, Md.; 45th Co., Fort DuPont, Del.; 46th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 47th Co., Fort Hunt, Va.; 48th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 49th Co., Fort Columbus, Governors Island, N. Y.; 50th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 51st Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 52d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 53d Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 54th Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 55th Co., Fort Hancock, N. J.; 56th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 57th Co., Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 58th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 59th Co., San Juan, P. R.; 60th, Presidio, Cal.; 61st, Fort Baker, Cal.; 62d Co., Fort Mason, Cal.; 63d Co., Fort Casey, Washington; 64th Co., Fort Miley, Cal.; 65th, Fort McDowell, Cal.; 66th and 67th, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.; 68th, Fort Baker, Cal.; 69th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 70th, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 71st Fort Casey, Wash.; 72d Co., Fort Greble, R. I.; 73d, Fort Monroe, Va.; 74th, Fort Williams, Me.; 75th, Fort Preble, Me.; 76th Co., Fort Banks, Mass.; 77th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.; 78th and 79th Cos., Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; 80th Co., Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; 81st Co., Fort Slocum, N. Y.; 82d Co., Fort Totten, N. Y.; 83d, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 84th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 85th and 86th, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; 87th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 88th, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 89th, Fort Banks, Mass.; 90th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 91st, Jackson Barracks, La.; 92d, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; 93d, Fort Stevens, Oreg.; 94th Fort Flagler, Wash.; 95th, Fort Hancock, N. J.; 96th, Fort Warren, Boston, Mass.; 97th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 98th, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 99th, Fort Morgan, Ala.; 100th, Fort Terry, N. Y.; 101st, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 102d, Fort Caswell, N. C.; 103d, Fort Howard, Md.; 104th, Fort Washington, Md.; 105th, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; 106th, Camp Skagway, Alaska.  
107th, Fort Preble, Me.; 108th, Fort Williams, Me.; 109th, Fort Greble, R. I.; 110th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 111th, Fort Dade, Fla.; 112th, Fort DuPont, Del.; 113th, Fort McHenry, Md.; 114th, Fort Totten, N. Y.; 115th, San Diego, Cal.; 116th Fort Screven, Ga.; 117th, Co., Fort Getty, S. C.; 118th Co., Fort Monroe, Va.; 119th, Fort Delaware, Del.; 120th Co., Fort Strong, Mass.; 121st Co., Key West Barracks, Fla.; 122d Co., Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 123d Co., Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; 124th Co., Fort Constitution, N. H.; 125th Co., Fort Trumbull, Conn.; 126th Co., Fort Warren, Mass.

## ARTILLERY CORPS BANDS.

1st, Fort Getty, S. C.; 2d, Havana Cuba; 3d, Presidio, Cal.; 4th, Fort Monroe, Va.; 5th, Fort Adams, R. I.; 6th, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; 9th, Fort Riley, Kan.; 10th, Fort Warren, Mass.

## INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; K, Columbia, Tenn.  
4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H, Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.  
5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.  
6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kan.  
7th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, E, F, G, and I, K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; Cos. C, D, H and M, sailed from Manila June 12 for San Francisco; Headquarters and Cos. A, B, E, F, G, I, K and L, ordered to Philippines.

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5th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.  
13th.—Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Manila, June 22. Address mail for the present to San Francisco, Cal.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Porter, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.  
16th Inf.—Sailed from Manila June 12 for San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, C, D, E, F, G, H and L, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; B, Fort Lawton, I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, Fort Logan, Colo., L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Entire regiment, Angel Island, Cal.  
20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. B, C, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Cos. A and D, Fort Keogh, Montana; Cos. I, K, L, M, Fort Yates, North Dakota.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; B, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, address Manila, P. I.; L, Seattle, Wash., (temporarily at Fort Missoula, Mont.)

25th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
26th Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.  
30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, San Juan; E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey; H, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

The submarine Gustave Zede left Toulon recently, escorted by a tug, to make an attack on certain battleships at Villefranche. Being overtaken by bad weather, however, she had to seek refuge at Salins d'Hyeres, and later, before returning, had to prolong her stay at Villefranche for twenty-four hours to rest her crew. "These facts," says Le Yacht, "are very instructive, and define precisely the real value of the submarine. As we have always said, it is a fine-weather vessel. It is then very formidable, above all in the day time, and in the proximity of the coast, but when wind and sea get up large vessels need not much fear the submarine."

In consequence of the recent accident on board the British ship Mars, which was caused by the firing of the 12-inch gun by means of the auxiliary circuit when the breech was not closed, the Admiralty has directed that the auxiliary circuit is not to be used in 12-inch guns up to the mark 8 pattern, the 13.5-inch and the 16.25-inch guns until modifications have been made which will prevent guns being fired when the breech is not properly closed.



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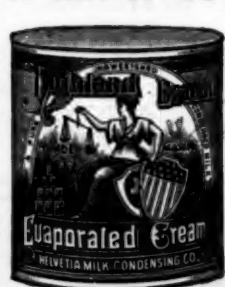
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## THE BASS VIOL'S COMPLAINT.

While General Sherman lived in New York he occupied one night each week the proscenium box on the south side of the stage of Daly's Theatre. It was called "Sherman's box." The gentle German who played the bass viol whispered to his fellow musicians that the General's tobacco juice was destroying his fiddle. The old soldier spat in a sort of spray that sprinkled things in the neighborhood, and the big fiddle had long been fly-specked. "Why don't you complain to Mr. Daly?" asked the leader of the orchestra. "Complain of Cheneral Shairman? Never! He was my commander in the war, and I would not complain if he spid efery nide in my face!"

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

At the annual meeting of the British Navy League, the Rev. C. Poynts Sanderson said: "There is something undoubtedly amiss, not only in the higher walks of the navy, not only in the public service, but even in the public opinion of the country itself; and I believe, there is something amiss, it seems to me, even in the ranks of the gallant service which we have come together to support. Consider the effect of the speech made by Lord Charles Beresford a short time ago before the London Chamber of Commerce. Consider how, in a serious matter like that, that speech was received. Surely the whole country ought to have been set on fire by that speech, and yet how extraordinary were the opinions expressed by some distinguished naval officers of the service. They are all written down in the Times, and how remarkable are the letters of certain gallant admirals! I was very much struck in reading the letters of those admirals with the change that has come over the naval officer since the days of Nelson. If you consider the letters of Admiral Fitzgerald and Admiral Vesey Hamilton, it is remarkable to know how extraordinarily delicate the naval officer of to-day is with regard to his sense of the niceness of methods. In those days the naval officer did not set the highest value on propriety or etiquette, but to read Admiral Fitzgerald and Admiral Vesey Hamilton's letters one would think that to speak as one would speak at an afternoon tea-party or at a mother's meeting or at the House of Commons was the chief duty of an officer of the Navy. Surely the principal thing is not to be very particular and precise in the way in which to say the thing that is true. When Lord Charles Beresford was speaking at the Chamber of Commerce he was not mingling in that refined society in which Admiral Fitzgerald feels himself at home, but he was speaking to plain business men who had come together for one purpose—they wanted to know the facts, and so long as they had the facts they did not care

particularly about the language that was used to express them. They wanted to have a plain answer to a plain question: Is the Navy administered efficiently? Is the country secure? And they got the answer that the naval administration was not efficient, and that the country was not as safe as it might be and should be. Inasmuch as Lord Charles Beresford said that and told them the plain truth, what did it matter? In the name of common sense what on earth did it matter whether or not he used a few expressions that one might not have used in the refined and delicate society in which, for example, the two gallant admirals habitually pass their time?"

## CASUALTIES IN TWO WARS.

With the conclusion of the war in South Africa the expert of the London Times completes his estimate of the casualties on the British side. In two years, seven months and twenty days of actual hostilities 728 officers were killed in battle or died of wounds or accidents, and 344 died of disease. The losses among the non-commissioned officers and men were 7,862 killed in battle or died from wounds or accidents, and 13,008 dead from disease. Of every thousand officers 71.48 were killed or died from wounds in 1899-1900, 21.94 in 1900-1901 and 32.63 in 1901-1902. The percentages in the case of the men were 19.02, 10.87 and 11.13 for the three years. Proportionately the men suffered more from disease. Of every thousand 31.07 died in 1899-1900, 20.56 in 1900-1901 and 18.24 in 1901-1902; of every thousand officers, 29.09 died from disease in 1899-1900, 15.03 in 1900-1901 and 18.40 in 1901-1902. "The disease rates of both officers and men," says the Times statistician, "are, however, remarkably low, especially when it is remembered that the ordinary rate of mortality of British troops on foreign service is 15 per thousand per annum. During the last eight months in South Africa, but few more officers and men have died of disease than would have died if no war had been going on at all." During the first year of the Boer war the casualties on the British side were much heavier than during the closing months. In the last year of the American Civil War the death rate among officers and men declined to 46.49 per 1,000, and in the last year of the Franco-Prussian war the death rate was 46 per 1,000; in South Africa, "during the closing months," it was 30.03.

The casualties in the American Civil War dwarf those among the British during the struggle with the Boers. On the Federal side 4,142 officers were killed in battle, 2,223 died of wounds, 248 met death by accident and 37 were murdered; 62,916 men were killed in battle, 40,789 died of wounds and 8,810 were victims of accidents, more than half of them being drowned, and 483 were murdered. The deaths from disease were 2,712 officers and

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ending



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197,008 men. On the Confederate side 2,086 officers were killed and 1,246 died from wounds; 50,868 men were killed and 20,324 died from wounds. Losses from disease on the Confederate side are indefinite. The duration of the Boer war was two years, seven months and twenty days; the Civil War lasted about four years.—New York Sun.

Roanoke College at Salem, Va., has just completed its 49th year. Students from 14 States, Porto Rico, England and Korea were in attendance during the year. Spanish has been added to the curriculum and the elective studies are so arranged as to meet the wants of all students. The faculty is composed of men of liberal scholarship, five having had 17 years of post graduate work in American and foreign universities and two others being authors of College text-books. The expenses at this institution are extremely moderate. For a copy of the 62-page catalog address the president, Dr. Julius D. Dreher, Salem, Va.

The Sea Gull, published on the U.S.S. Iowa, says: "Gunnery Sergt. Douglas Smith tells us of his conversation on the fighting line at Panama with an English lady who was a passenger on the train carrying wounded soldiers. She stated she had heard that American sailors, while always ready to fight and destroy an enemy were kind and gentle with a fallen foe, but had never seen the tender side of their

nature until she witnessed our boys giving their last drop of water and last morsel of their only too slender rations to the wounded and suffering natives."

Colonel Baskahoff, of the Russian army, has made a notable ride, covering 1,000 versts (666 miles) in less than nine days. He started at Mohileff with two young horses that had never before done serious work and reached Odessa, riding first one and then the other, with both in first-class condition. One day he rode 117 versts (78 miles), another 120 versts (80 miles).

In the Russian Army, the Youth's Companion says, all the regiments have their accordion players, whose lively notes relieve the monotony of long marches. Emile Gautier has written a plea for the despised accordion. He calls it the poor man's pianoforte, and wonders why it should be so overlooked outside of Russia, where it is the national instrument.

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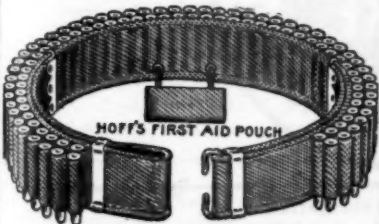
Argentina is reported to have ordered two duplicates of the Benedetto Brinn, from Ansaldo, of Genoa. Two 8,000-ton armored cruisers are already building there for this South American Navy.

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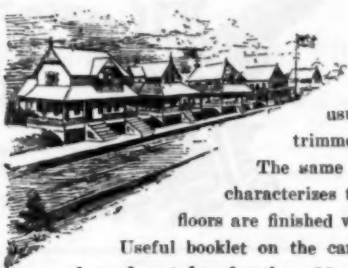
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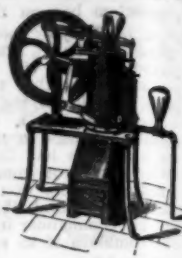


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